

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 379.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

**MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET-SHIPS.**



**THE** following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock.

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For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First-Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34, Fenchurch-st.

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**TO EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS.**



**FOR SALE, 170,000 ACRES** of LAND in the beautiful and fertile Valley of Neves, Western Texas. The quality of the soil, for all purposes, cannot be surpassed, and the climate is of unequalled salubrity. The Hon. H. L. Kinney, the Proprietor, has authorized the undersigned to offer to Emigrants the following liberal terms, namely, to families actual settlers, he will sell 100 acres of land, at eight shillings per acre; two shillings per acre to be paid to the agents in London, and the balance for the land to be paid in Texas in ten years. A less quantity of land may be had. The Proprietor is the largest breeder of stock in the United States, which enables him to supply settlers with any number upon the most reasonable terms. A number of respectable English farmers are now settling on the property, and the whole tract has been carefully examined by a resident practical Scotch farmer and horticulturist, and pronounced to be of one uniform quality and of the best description. Mechanics' wages from 2½ to 3 dollars per diem. Circulars, stating particulars, gratis; if by post, two postage stamps must be enclosed. For six stamps a pamphlet on Texas will be sent free.

H. Moss and Co., Sole Agents for the Proprietor, 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.



**PARCELS and PACKAGES** for AUSTRALIA and the CAPE are now being received at the Office of the undersigned, to be forwarded, per "AUSTRALIAN," on the 19th instant, to Cape Town, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, or Sydney.

CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17, Gracechurch-st. 7th February.

69, Fleet-street, London.

**W. FREEMAN** will supply copies of Mr EDWARD MIALI's new Work, entitled, "BASES OF BELIEF," Post or Carriage Free, on receiving a Post-office Order for 10s. 6d., the price of the Work.

All new Books, Pamphlets, and Magazines, regularly supplied. A liberal discount allowed to Ministers, Teachers, and Schools.

**TO THE MANAGERS OF BRITISH SCHOOLS.**

**WANTED**, by a Young Lady, who studied at Borough-road, and who has had nearly twelve months' experience, a Situation as GOVERNESS. References as to qualification, character, &c., can be given.

Apply by letter, post paid, to J. L. M., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street, London.

**WANTED**, a DRAPER'S ASSISTANT, of some experience, to be as one of the family.

Apply, personally or by letter, stating age and salary, to THOMSON and KELSEY, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

**WANTED**, a Respectable Person, from 35 to 45 years of age, to take the Management of a Small House and Three Children, aged 5½ and 2½ years, and 8 months. No other Domestic will be kept in the house, but extra Assistance will be allowed as may be required. The Advertiser is engaged in the City all day.

Apply, by letter only, stating salary expected, length of experience, &c. &c., to W. S. A., 34, Line-street, London.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**, a Steady, Active YOUNG MAN, about 25 or 30 years of age, of decidedly business habits, as an ASSISTANT in an old-established Drapery concern in the Country. Preference would be given to one of Dissenting Principles.

Address, M. N., Post-Office, Hitchin, stating salary and references.

**TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.**

**A STEADY YOUNG MAN**, who understands his Business, and is willing to conform to the regulations of a Dissenter's family, may hear of a comfortable situation by applying immediately, and stating particulars, to THOMAS LEICESTER, Chemist, Burslem.

**TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.**

**W. BUTLER**, Chemist and Bookseller, Wycombe, is in want of an active and efficient ASSISTANT. One who would value a permanent situation in a serious family, and where there are no Sunday duties, would most likely find this a desirable situation.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

**A YOUNG SCOTCHWOMAN** (about 30 years of age), who has been brought up in the middle ranks of life—who has been accustomed to the active superintendence of domestic duties—and who has been for Twelve years a member of a Congregational church, is anxious for a situation as HOUSEKEEPER, or similar appointment, in the household of a retired Lady, or Gentleman, or Family in the Middle ranks of life. Unexceptionable references, and other particulars, may be had on application to A. B., Nonconformist Office, London.

**A GENTLEMAN** (a Member of a Non-conformist Church) who has had considerable experience in business, and who is competent to the management of any commercial affairs, and who would devote himself to the interests of his employers, is desirous to find an Engagement where trust and confidence would be reposed. As Secretary, Agent, or General Manager of any Public Company, his services would be valuable. Address, J. C., Nonconformist Office, 69, Fleet-street, London.

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

**TWENTY ADDITIONAL MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.**

**THE SECRETARIES** beg respectfully to call the attention of the Friends of the Mission to the following resolution, passed at a meeting of Pastors and Deacons of the Metropolitan Churches, held at the Mission House, on the 1st of February last:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, an undertaking of so much magnitude and importance as that which has been resolved upon by the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, in reference to India, ought to engage the most thoughtful consideration of the churches whose pastors and deacons are now present, and be the subject of their most earnest prayers. It is therefore recommended, that the usual service on Monday Evening, February 21st, be set apart as a season of importunate supplication at a throne of grace for the Divine blessing."

The Appeal, and other papers, containing every information on the plan, can be had on application at the Mission House.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.  
EDWIN B. UNDERHILL, }

33, Moorgate-street, February 15th, 1853.

**NEW CHAPEL, TWICKENHAM GREEN, MIDDLESEX,** to be put in trust for the Baptist denomination, on open communion principles.

Wednesday (February 23rd inst.), being the First Anniversary of the commencement of a Baptist interest, the BUILDING OF A CHAPEL, which is urgently needed, will be anticipated, by a TEA AND PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Twickenham (kindly lent for the occasion).

The Tea Meeting will commence at 5 o'clock, and the Public Meeting at 6 o'clock, precisely.

PETER BROAD, Esq., of London, will take the chair.

Various Ministers and Gentlemen are expected.

Admission to the Tea, One Shilling.

Trains leave WATERLOO STATION for TWICKENHAM at 4.15.

**FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS.**

**THE Directors of the Sailors' Home**, Well-street, London Docks, beg to inform the friends of Sailors in London and the Country, that a very extensive system of FRAUD is carried on by persons soliciting Subscriptions for Societies said to be established for the benefit of Seamen. One of these parties has lately, by the exertions of the Mendicity Society, been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, for representing himself as an Agent of the Sailors' Home, and obtaining money from several individuals in London under that pretence.

GEORGE PIERCE, Secretary.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Directors have the satisfaction of informing the Shareholders that the Royal Charter incorporating this Company has been duly sealed.

The following are the special conditions on which the Charter is based; viz.—

"That no spirituous or other fermented or intoxicating liquors shall be furnished to the persons visiting the said building or grounds of the said Company, and that no persons shall be admitted to the said building or grounds on the Lord's-day, in consideration of any money payment, whether made directly or indirectly, unless the express sanction of the Legislature shall have been obtained for such admission on such consideration, and then only from the time warranted by the Act of Parliament."

By order of the Board,

G. GROVE, Secretary.

Adelaide-place, London-bridge, February 1, 1853.

**VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,**

For training TEACHERS, and assisting SCHOOLS, apart from all State aid or interference.

**THE COMMITTEE** are open to receive applications from YOUNG MEN desirous of becoming TEACHERS. There are also a few vacancies for YOUNG WOMEN, in the FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, occasioned by the late increased demand for schoolmistresses.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

**THE BRITISH PERMANENT BUILDING AND FREEHOLD-LAND COMPANIES.**

OFFICES, 3, IVY-LANE, ST. PAUL'S.

TRUSTEES.  
G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. | William Farmer, Esq.  
George Thompson, Esq. | Henry Underhill, Esq.  
SOLICITORS.  
Messrs. Madox and Wynt. | M. Lewis, Esq.

BANKERS.  
Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Companies will be held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on Tuesday Evening, the 22nd inst., at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of explaining their principles and enrolling Shareholders. The Meeting will be addressed by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., and other Gentlemen.

For Shares, Prospectuses, Rules, &c., apply as above.

HENRY BROOKS, Secretary.

February 14th, 1853.

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vic. c. xxxiv.

EDINBURGH ..... 26, St. Andrew-square.

LONDON ..... 126, Bishopsgate-street.

To secure the Advantage of this Year's Entry, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st March.

ROB. CHRISTIE, Manager.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposals may be had free, on application at the Society's Offices, 126, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Cornhill), London.

WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

\*.\* Medical Referees paid by the Society.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.**

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

**FIFTY ORPHAN CHILDREN** will be admitted during the present year. Twenty-five at each Election. The next Election will take place in April, all applications for which must be sent in before the 1st March. Forms for filling-up, with the list of Governors, may be had, free of expense, at the Offices of the Charity. To meet the increased expenses incurred by the admission of 158 additional children since 1842, Contributions are earnestly solicited.

Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

Subscription of a Governor, £1 1s.; for Life, £10 10s.; of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s.

**ARGUS LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK,**  
No. 41, Ludgate-hill.

**MONEY LOANS**, for £10 and upwards, on approved personal security, are granted on advantageous terms, at the above address. The utmost facilities are afforded for the easy repayment of the instalments, and at an extremely moderate rate. The management being entrusted to one or two gentlemen of the highest respectability, all applications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Conditions forwarded upon receipt of six postage-stamps, or to be obtained at the Office.

N.B.—Bills at short dates promptly discounted.

**PRESENTS.—Messrs. FUTVOYE & CO.**

desire to call attention to their extensive STOCK of English and Foreign FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, comprising Dressing and Writing Cases, Workboxes, Jewellery of every description, Clocks, Watches, Bronzes, China, Glass, Alabaster, Papier maché, Stationery, Bibles, Prayer-books, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and vertu.

FUTVOYE and CO., 154, Regent-street; 8, 11, and 12, Beak-street; and 34, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post on application.

**WINTER AT LAST.—SUPERIOR**

OVER-COATS at reduced charges.—Quality the Test of cheapness. One of the largest stocks in London to select from. Also, the PATENT REVERSIBLE, FUR BEAVER, OVER-COATS, CAPES, &c., a perfect garment on either side—TWO at the cost of ONE—for warmth, comfort, and economy, not to be excelled—real luxuries to the wearer. All guaranteed to resist any amount of rain.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL (only).

**HARMONIC UNION, EXETER-HALL.**

**NEXT MONDAY** will be performed

Handel's sublime Oratorio, the MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists,—Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss E. Rowland, Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus, complete in every department, will consist of 500 performers. Organist, Mr. G. W. Morgan—Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 10s. 6d.; season subscription, 1, 2, and 3 guineas, at the Office, 5, Exeter Hall, and the principal Music-sellers. New Subscribers entitled to Three Transferable Tickets for this Performance.

**DEACON'S COFFEE & DINING HOUSE,**  
3, WALBROOK.

Gentlemen dining, or requiring refreshment, are respectfully invited to the above house, the Wines, Spirits, &c., being of choice quality. Smoking-room on the first floor. Australian, American, Cape, West India, and other papers filed, and the provincial papers from every county. Advertisements received for every newspaper at the office, Bond-court, Walbrook. The Times filed for Sixty years past. The Ecclesiastical Gazette taken in and filed; also, the Mining Journal, the Railway Papers, the London Gazette, the Nonconformist, &c. &c.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNES and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 6	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch; and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,  
(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

## EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHIEF OFFICE, 450, WEST STRAND, LONDON.

Capital, Half-a-Million Sterling.  
Of which amount upwards of £200,000 is actually subscribed for and paid upon.

HALF THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE INSURED.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Archibald Campbell Barclay, Esq., Chairman.  
Charles Bennett, Esq.  
Hugh Croft, Esq.  
John Moss, Esq.  
Frederick Morris, Esq.  
Charles Thomas Seward, Esq.  
John Shaw, Esq.  
Edmond S. Symes, Esq., M.D.  
Clement Tabor, Esq.  
Thomas West, Esq.  
Francis V. Woodhouse, Esq.  
**SECRETARY.**  
William Howell Preston, Esq.  
**AUDITORS.**  
Henry Eve, Esq.  
Thomas Williams, Esq.  
**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street.  
**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. Cardale, Riffe, and Russell, Bedford-row.

The Income of the Society from Premiums alone exceeds £20,000 per annum.  
The Rates of this Company will be found much below those of most other Offices.  
The Premium is in each instance fixed in strict accordance with the merits of the risk under consideration, determined only by a most careful investigation.  
FARMING STOCK INSURED AT 3s. PER CENT., WITHOUT THE AVERAGE CLAUSE.  
Prospectuses, and every other information, may be obtained at the Head Office, as above, or of any of the Agents.  
W. H. PRESTON, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1st MARCH.

## SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 10 Vict., c. xxxv.  
EDINBURGH..... 26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE.  
LONDON..... 175, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.  
The Sum Assured exceeds..... £3,780,000  
The Annual Revenue exceeds..... 140,000  
And the Accumulated Fund..... 690,000  
Large Additions have been made to Policies. For example, a Policy for £1,000, dated 1st March, 1832, becoming a claim after payment of the Premium in the present year, would receive £2,514, and Policies of later date in proportion.  
POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE.—The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five years' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travelling or residence.  
The next Triennial Allocation takes place on 1st March, 1853, when an additional Bonus will be declared.  
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.  
Medical Referees paid by the Society.  
Forms of Proposal, and all other information, may be had free, on application at the Society's Office, 125, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill, London.  
WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, February 12, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£388,288 0 3	£7,317 0 11	£395,555 1 2
Shares issued.	45,752	838	46,590

Shares drawn during the week:—22,671, 8,323, 16,462, 43,686, 2,579, 27,799, 27,334, 25,093, 3,099, 15,286, 9,382, 13,869, 11,794, 1,978, 7,604, 22,819, 19,809, 16,969, 46,582, 5,619, 7,736, 5,721, 5,724, 31,143, 19,054, 44,082, 3,543, 31,718, 21,227, 17,459, 9,907, 39,211, 12,988, 21,706, 28,760, 6,787, 11,621, 28,307, 33,965, 4,244, 17,521, 37,648, 4,962, 26,559, 42,013, 39,039, 34,727, 32,402, 38,064, 14,183, 41,911, 23,895, 10,133, 36,281, 4,832, 9,516, 36,353, 12,557, 34,195, 36,071, 45,496, 8,785, 22,862, 25,474, 6,398, 30,088, 22,581, 41,838, 23,136, 12,270, 21,862, 43,389, 30,648, 12,561, 24,082, 11,063, 13,117, 19,090, 14,242, 2,907, 8,830, 45,608, 13,735, 33,967, 27,890, 44,453, 23,205, 1,381, 10,324, 34,588, 29,582, 6,281, 30,460, 39,970, 24,997, 20,016, 25,487, 26,418, 18,085, 460, 7,207, 20,884, 16,971, 33,648.

The shares numbered 30,665, 36,234, 23,088, 29,128, 41,515, 40,532, 28,895, 33,588, 29,438, 27,040, 26,818, 31,656, 43,824, 35,504, 34,888, 32,288, 20,862, and 9,155, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street.

## BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &amp;c.

—Parisian Millinery Depot.—To Cash Purchasers, who are anxious to combine the newest and most becoming fashions with the strictest economy.—We are now SELLING the most fashionable and becoming BONNETS that can be procured, in rich French satin or glacé silk, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; mourning bonnets, of best patent crape, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; widows', with veil, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Dunstable whole straws, new shape, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.; fine Lutons, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; fine rice straws, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; fine Tuscan bonnets, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; rich fancy Tuscan, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Paris-made Leghorns, 15s. 6d. to 25s.; white chip, for brides, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; children's Leghorn hats, new shapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.; sun shade flaps, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; pretty morning caps, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; dress caps, head dresses, &c., 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—At Cranbourn House, 39, Cranbourn-street, or at Economy House, 48, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

## THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH, CORK, AND

THE "BRITISH BANNER."

To the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

DEAR SIR,

**I**N discharge of a duty we owe to the Church with which we are connected, and to ourselves, we are unwillingly compelled to appear before the public through your columns.

In the *British Banner* of the 15th December, an editorial article appeared, entitled, "Rev. John Burnet."

It commenced with the paragraph given below (No. I.), containing a serious charge against the Congregational church in this city.

The charge thus made having been brought under the notice of the church, at its usual monthly meeting, it was unanimously determined that a refutation should be given. Early in January, the reply No. II. was sent, but no notice was taken of it by the Editor, publicly or privately. The church, at its following monthly meeting, directed that a note should be addressed to the Editor, to ascertain his intentions; and to that note the reply No. III. was received.

In the communication made by us, we simply sought to place the truth before the public, and to protest against the habit of abusing our country which characterises the *British Banner*, and has been shown in the *Christian Witness*. What we have stated falls far short of the truth. It is within our knowledge that, for some time past, many persons will not read either of these publications, so great is their detestation of the spirit of animosity to Ireland which they have exhibited.

We remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THE PASTOR AND DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

No. I.

It was the lot of Mr. Burnet to commence his ministry in the city of Cork, which enjoyed his youthful, but matured and vigorous labours throughout the long period of sixteen years. He then succeeded, by the help of Heaven, to make something out of nothing—to collect a considerable flock; and, notwithstanding the heterogeneous elements of which it was composed, to hold it together in peace and harmony till the day of his departure—a deed the more remarkable as the spirit of discord and disunion, with all its attendant evils, has been in the ascendant ever since.

No. II.

To the Editor of the *British Banner*.

SIR,—On the part of the Congregational church in this city, and by the desire of its members, as unanimously expressed at their usual monthly meeting, held on the 31st December last, we are most unwillingly compelled in its justification thus to address you.

In the *British Banner*, of the 15th December, there is an editorial article, purporting to be a eulogy of the Rev. John Burnet, formerly the highly-esteemed pastor of this church, containing a most gratuitous and unwarranted attack upon its reputation. To the assertion made in that article, that "the spirit of discord and disunion, with all its attendant evils, has been in the ascendant ever since" Mr. Burnet's removal to London, we, on behalf of the church, publicly give a distinct and emphatic denial.

On the contrary, whilst deeply conscious how imperfectly as a people we have met the claims of our Divine Master upon us, this church has much reason to rejoice in the spirit of union, affection, and harmony which has long prevailed in its fellowship, with very few exceptions, and which has animated and encouraged it amidst many disappointments and trials, prevailing as it did, and still does, to an extent, we believe, seldom exceeded in any Christian church. That such a spirit has long existed is undeniably shown by the fact that the choice in 1840 of its pastor, the Rev. Alexander King, who in 1846 removed to Dublin—in 1847 of its pastor, the Rev. William Shaw, who soon afterwards was laid aside by indisposition, but still continues in its fellowship—and in April last, of its present pastor, were all made unanimously. It is, also, not unworthy of notice that although in consequence of Mr. Shaw's illness, the church, since Mr. King's removal, had very little pastoral oversight, yet during that period only two persons voluntarily resigned their membership, both of whom soon afterwards ceased to reside in Cork.

The imputation is the more reprehensible as applied to the members of the church now existing, inasmuch as nearly three-fourths of them were never under Mr. Burnet's pastoral care. Only about one-fourth of those who were members of the church at the period of his resignation—more than twenty-two years ago—are now in fellowship with it. One-half of the entire number have either died or removed from Cork, and the remaining fourth have long since left, or been removed from the church. Notwithstanding those changes, and the deaths or removals of some who subsequently became members of the church, it is now more numerous than it was the year before Mr. Burnet left Cork, and nearly as numerous as on the day of his departure. The annual subscriptions of members of the church (few rents not being adopted among us) are at this moment as large as they then were; about £500 have been paid in discharging the debt that remained due on the chapel and interest, and in subsequent repairs, in addition to a large contribution by Mr. Burnet from his private resources—and the church has always continued self-supporting.

We are wholly unable to appreciate what we regard as a worse than equivocal attempt to praise Mr. Burnet by attributing to him that sixteen of the best years of his life and energy—"his youthful but matured and vigorous labours" were wasted in "rearing a moral structure" which yet was composed of such "heterogeneous elements" that it was "a remarkable deed" to hold it together in peace and harmony to the day of his departure. We believe that we more truly appreciate his worth and testify to his judgment, by thus publicly admitting that the love of the church and congregation for him, and the high estimate which he had practically taught them to form of pulpit ministrations, and rightly directed social intercourse, did, for some time after his removal, create difficulties in the settlement of a pastor, all feeling it onerous to occupy the post he had left, but these difficulties were happily overcome.

Whilst deeply regretting that one occupying the important and responsible position of editor of a public religious journal should so unnecessarily assail the character, and seek to impair the increasing usefulness of a Christian church, with which collectively and individually he is personally unacquainted, we yet can feel no surprise at such a course, it being long a matter of common observation that the Editor of the *British Banner* has never lost opportunities of pouring upon our country abuse and insult. Such a course, and the spirit it indicates, appear to us alike unworthy of that generous land, many of whose sons are amongst-

our truest friends—and which gave to the *British Banner* its editor, and to us a pastor—and opposed to the spirit and to the will of Christ.

We remain, Sir, yours obediently,

ANKETELL M. HENDERSON, Pastor.

WM. NASH, GEO. RIDINGS, WM. CRAWFORD LOGAN, } Deacons.  
JOSEPH M'MULLEN, NICHOLAS PETERSON,  
Cork, 4th January, 1853.

No. III.

THE BRITISH BANNER.

Conductor—John Campbell, D.D.

Banner Office, 3, Bolt-court, February 3rd, 1853.

The Editor presents compliments to Mr. Peterson, and has to inform him that the letter of the church came duly to hand, but apart from the logical inaccuracies which pervade it, it contains assertions which, from a regard to truth and self-respect, necessarily prevented its publication. It is stated in that letter, that the deacons and their pastor "felt no surprise at the course pursued by the *British Banner*—it being long a matter of common observation that the Editor of the *British Banner* has never lost opportunities of pouring upon our country abuse and insult." Men who can talk after such a fashion are hardly to be reasoned with, and are deserving of very little courtesy. Men who can so trifle with truth and decency ought to be the last to complain of the injustice of respectable journalism.

## LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MADAGASCAR.

**A**T a numerous Meeting of the Directors, both Town and Country, held at the Mission-house, Tuesday, 18th January, 1853, after an extended and interesting conference on the subject, it was unanimously Resolved,—

"That this Board has received, with great delight and unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God, the intelligence of the wonderful change which has taken place in the state and circumstances of Madagascar, presenting, as it does, the cheering prospect of the resumption of Missionary labours in that country; and hereby records its deep and solemn conviction, that it is the imperative duty of this Society to employ early and vigorous means, with a view to this important object."

"That the Secretaries be instructed to prepare a concise statement of the origin, progress, and present position of the Madagascar Mission, and transmit a copy of the same to the Country Directors, the Officers of Auxiliaries, and the Ministerial Members of the Society, with the request to the latter that they will bring the subject under the early consideration of their Congregations, at a service specially set apart for Prayer and Thanksgiving on behalf of the persecuted Christians in that island."

"That, to enable the Directors to recommence and sustain the Mission in Madagascar, an Appeal for pecuniary aid be presented to the friends of the Society, and other measures adopted for effecting this object."

In accordance with the design of these Resolutions, the Directors of the Society most urgently commend to the friends of Missions in general, and to their Constituents in particular, the claims of Madagascar on their zeal and liberality.

CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Treasurer.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.

EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, February 15, 1853.

The following Contributions towards the recommencement of the Mission in Madagascar, have been promised:—

	£	s.	d.
Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.....	100	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq.....	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph East.....	100	0	0
William Flanders, Esq.....	100	0	0
J. R. Mills, Esq.....	100	0	0
John Morley, Esq.....	100	0	0
Seth Smith, Esq.....	100	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq.....	50	0	0
T. M. Coombs, Esq.....	50	0	0
W. A. Hankey, Esq.....	50	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.....	50	0	0
H. Reed, Esq.....	50	0	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.....	50	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.....	50	0	0
J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P.....	50	0	0
Samuel Fletcher, Esq.....	50	0	0
A. Brewin, Esq.....	50	0	0
Mrs. Broadley Wilson.....	50	0	0
Miss Portal.....	50	0	0
H. Kemble, Esq.....	50	0	0
Henry Spicer, Esq.....	25	0	0
William R. Spicer, Esq.....	25	0	0
James Stitt, Esq.....	25	0	0
J. Spicer, Esq.....	25	0	0
W. Payne, Esq.....	25	0	0
George Buchan, Esq.....	20	0	0
T. F. Buxton, Esq.....	20	0	0
William Carille, Esq.....	20	0	0
William Leavers, Esq.....	20	0	0
John Stitt, Esq.....	20	0	0
Blackburn Public Meeting.....	12	12	4
William Harvey, Esq.....	10	10	0
George Mitchell, Esq.....	10	10	0
Misses Hall.....	10	10	0
W. Struthers, Esq.....	10	10	0
Rev. Dr. Burder.....	10	0	0
William M. Newton, Esq.....	10	0	0
W. Crossfield, Esq.....	10	0	0
Samuel Job, Esq.....	10	0	0
J. Venning, Esq.....	10	0	0
Mrs. Glyde.....	10	0	0
B. Smith, Esq.....	10	0	0
R. Bousfield, Esq.....	10	0	0
T. Paulin, Esq.....	10	0	0
W. Edwards, Esq.....	10	0	0
T. Windeatt, Esq.....	10	0	0
T. Barley, Esq.....	5	5	0
G. Armistead, Esq.....	5	5	0
J. Snow, Esq.....	5	0	0
E. Swaine, Esq.....	5	0	0
J. Trego, Esq.....	5	0	0
Miss Windeatt.....	5	0	0
A. Z.....	5	0	0
J. E. Dunt, Esq.....	5	0	0
W. Reid, Esq.....	5	0	0
Sums under £5.....	9	0	0



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 379.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### VOLUNTARIISM IN ACTION.

THE statistics of religious worship in the United States have at length been published by authority. The interesting tables given in another column have been furnished by Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the Census, and come before us with the seal of official sanction. An important point is thus gained in the State-church controversy. Writers and speakers in favour of establishments have been in the habit of twisting whatever facts they could lay hold of as to the working of Voluntaryism in the American Union to suit their own arguments. We have now a court to go to from which there is no appeal.

Never has experience offered a more triumphant vindication of the efficiency of the Voluntary principle. It will be seen that the number of churches or edifices for public Divine worship in the United States is a fraction over 36,000, or one to every 666 of the population. The average number that each building will accommodate is 384; and if all the churches should be filled at one time they would hold 13,849,896 persons, considerably over one-half of the entire population (24,000,000). It has been calculated that not more than one-half of any population can at the same time attend public worship, and that if accommodation is provided to that extent, it is all that is required. Here, then, we have provision for nearly two millions beyond the estimated requirement—that, too, in a country where the wide extent of territory and scattered population militate against the success of Voluntaryism.

So much for the actual provision of places of worship. The same return shows that the total value of church property is 86,416,639 dollars, or (reduced to English money) about £17,283,327. In his statistical paper, read before the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance in August, 1850, Dr. Baird states that more than £3,000,000 was raised by the various denominations in 1850 for ministerial incomes, religious and educational societies, and the erection, &c., of churches and colleges. Far from these vast resources for religious purposes being likely to diminish, he shows that they have for many years past been increasing in a greater ratio than the population. It is, therefore, now demonstrated, on the most incontestable evidence, that Voluntaryism has amply provided for the religious necessities of the United States, without a farthing of public money being expended for that object. Other collateral points, such as the number, qualifications, and incomes of ministers,

the spiritual result of their labours, and the state of religion generally in the Union, are dwelt upon at some length by Mr. Hinton, in his admirable little work,\* and do not need fresh discussion at our hands.

One or two minor facts in connexion with the tables we have given are deserving of a moment's notice. It will be seen that Episcopacy does not thrive amongst our republican cousins. Whilst that denomination can boast of its 14,000 churches in England and Wales (largely built, however, with national money), being about one-half of the places of public worship in those portions of the Empire, it has only 1,422 buildings in the Union, or one-twenty-fifth part of the whole. Episcopal church property forms one-seventh of the whole. The churches of this sect (for Episcopalians are a sect in America), will accommodate 625,313 worshippers. In this respect the Catholics are almost on a par with their prelatical brethren—for though they have only 1,112 churches, they provide accommodation for 620,950 persons. The Catholics of England and Wales possess somewhere about 600 places of worship, not one-twentieth part of the Established Church. Yet here there is incessant agitation at the aggressions and progress of Popery, whilst there, where the two sects are on an equality in position, they dwell together in comparative harmony. The Catholics of England and Wales number scarcely half of those in the United States. Our anti-Popery alarmists may be fairly called upon to look such facts fairly in the face, and ascertain whether there are not some special circumstances which increase the danger of Romanism in this country. We observe that the *Edinburgh Review* attributes the mildness of Catholicism across the Atlantic to its severance from the civil power—an admission which may be equally turned against State Protestantism at home.

For the sake of convenient reference and comparison, we reprint the estimated number of places of worship in England and Wales. The information is meagre enough; but we hope that before the expiration of the present year, if not of the present session, the ample statistics of religion and education collected during the late Census will have been published, and a trustworthy criterion afforded of the working of Voluntaryism amongst ourselves. We have no doubt the result will be equally triumphant with that in the United States. Meanwhile, assuming the statistics in question to be tolerably correct, it is interesting to observe how nearly the two countries approximate in their provision for religious worship. The population of England and Wales was, according to the census of 1851, 18,105,302; consequently, there is one place of worship to every 640 of the population—only 26 under the average of the Union. The average accommodation of each American church is 384: estimating the provision in England and Wales at 350† on the average, we shall find there

is room for nearly 10,000,000 worshippers, or about 1,000,000 over the required estimate. It would appear, therefore, that the non-attendance of so large a portion of our industrial population does not arise from deficiency of church accommodation in general, but is rather attributable to other causes.

In view of such important facts as these, we see how the ground on which the English Church Establishment has been defended and upheld is gradually being cut away. In the United States we have the lesson of experience that Christianity can live and flourish better without the aid of the State than with it, and that where its vitality is most active the zeal of its professors is best able to maintain and extend its influence over society without external assistance. The Anglo-Saxon race in both hemispheres is practically solving the problem which has perplexed the greatest statesmen, taxed the ingenuity of the most learned divines, and repressed the energies of the Christian Church. Throughout the vast colonial empire of Great Britain, religion is, for the most part, supported by the resources of its disciples. At home, events are preparing for a similar consummation. Every year strengthens the evidence which goes to prove the sufficiency of Voluntaryism. In the Church, as well as out of it, Christian willingness is the source of every successful effort for augmenting the power of religious truth. Condemned by the spirit of Christianity, the State-support of religion is also condemned by broad and incontestable facts. From the statesman's point of view it is becoming a practical question. For, when reliable evidence can be produced that the Church Establishment of England and Wales barely comprises one-half of the frequenters of public worship—that in Wales the law Church is in a decided minority—that in Scotland the preponderance of religious zeal and intelligence is to be found beyond its pale—and that in Ireland, the Establishment is in marked antagonism to the great bulk of the population—it is manifest that so flagrant an anomaly cannot long be suffered to remain. The spirit of the age, the altered relations of society as well as the dictates of Christian principle, are hastening the legislative settlement of the question. The United States have set the mother country a glorious example, and, by the triumphant vindication of the sufficiency of Voluntaryism, and of its social, political, and religious benefits, invite us to follow in their steps. The Anglo-Saxon race are the guardians and exemplars of free thought and free institutions. Providence appears to reserve for them a still higher destiny—that of showing to the world the safety, wisdom, and glory of FREE RELIGION. Who can predict the spiritual results upon the human race of such a fraternal alliance—when two great empires, foremost for their industrial enterprise, their high civilization, and their democratic institutions, shall uplift the banner of emancipated Christianity?

\* "The Test of Experience; or, the Voluntary Principle in the United States." By John Howard Hinton, M.A. London: Albert Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill. Mr. Hinton adopts as the basis of his statements the statistics of Dr. Baird, referred to above. The Rev. Doctor estimates the total places of worship in the Union at 61,767, or nearly double the official return. This extraordinary disparity is somewhat mysterious, unless his explanation that "the number given is rather that of congregations or assemblies," suffice to account for it. We find the Baptist churches set down by Dr. Baird at 13,455, the Methodist at 30,000; whilst in the official returns they are respectively 8,791 and 12,467. It is manifest that statistics founded on such loose data are very misleading, and it becomes those who handle them to make sure of their ground, or a Disraeli or Young may very soon twist them to an opposite conclusion.

† We do not think this too high an average; for the number of churches and chapels we have given in the table does not include "stations," i.e., schools or hired rooms used for prayer-meetings and preaching by Dissenters, which Mr. Baines estimates at 7,474.

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING will, we understand, be held at Leicester on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst., when Mr. Miall, M.P., will attend as a deputation from London, and Sir J. Walsley, and Mr. R. Gardner, members for the borough, with other influential gentlemen, will be present.

CONVOCATION.—We are requested to state that the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury will be held at the Jerusalem Chamber, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. (this day), at half-past 10 o'clock, whence it will be prorogued to the Bounty-office for the transaction of formal business. The Archbishop will proceed to Buckingham Palace with the address to her Majesty at half-past 12 o'clock.—*Times*.



## ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

## CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the official tables, published by the United States Government, of the provision for supplying the religious wants of the country. We have commented upon them at some length elsewhere:—

States.	No. of Churches.	Ratio of Churches to the Population.	Aggregate accommodations of the Churches.	Av. accommodations in each State.	Total Value of Church property.	Average value in each State.
					Dollars.	Dols.
Maine .....	851	685	304,477	358	1,711,152	2,012
New Hamp. ....	602	528	233,892	389	1,401,586	2,327
Vermont ..	564	556	226,444	400	1,213,126	2,151
Massachus. ....	1,430	695	681,908	478	10,205,281	7,137
Rhode Island ..	221	667	98,736	47	1,253,900	5,759
Connecticut ..	719	515	305,219	425	3,554,894	4,944
New York ..	4,081	758	1,886,229	464	21,132,707	5,174
New Jersey ..	807	606	344,938	427	8,546,436	4,387
Pennsylvania ..	3,509	658	1,566,413	446	11,581,885	3,297
Delaware ..	180	508	55,841	310	340,345	1,891
Maryland ..	909	641	380,265	429	3,947,884	4,343
Virginia ..	2,336	608	834,691	357	2,849,176	1,230
N. Carolina ..	1,678	547	538,204	333	880,393	530
S. Carolina ..	1,163	574	453,930	391	2,140,346	1,962
Georgia ..	1,733	528	612,892	356	1,969,159	727
Florida ..	152	507	41,170	271	165,400	1,088
Alabama ..	1,235	624	388,605	315	1,132,076	836
Missouri ..	910	666	275,970	303	754,542	829
Louisiana ..	278	1,862	104,080	374	1,782,470	6,412
Texas ..	164	1,266	54,495	332	200,530	1,223
Arkansas ..	185	1,133	39,930	216	89,315	483
Tennessee ..	1,818	517	607,695	313	1,208,976	623
Kentucky ..	1,818	540	672,033	370	2,260,098	1,243
Ohio ..	3,850	539	1,447,632	372	5,765,149	1,525
Michigan ..	866	1,098	118,832	328	723,200	1,998
Indiana ..	1,947	507	689,330	333	1,512,485	777
Illinois ..	1,167	739	479,078	411	1,416,885	1,365
Mobile ..	773	882	211,139	311	1,558,590	2,016
Iowa ..	158	1,298	37,759	255	177,400	1,199
Wisconsin ..	244	1,290	78,455	322	350,600	1,437
California ..	23	7,173	9,600	417	258,200	1,123
Total ..	36,011	13,646	13,849,896	11384	86,416,630	72,400

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Average Accommodations.	Total Value of Church Property.	Average Value of Property.
				Dollars.	Dols.
Baptist .....	8,791	2,130,478	366	10,931,382	1,224
Christian .....	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational ..	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed ..	324	131,986	561	4,095,730	12,614
Episcopal .....	1,422	625,231	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free .....	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends .....	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,396
German Reformed ..	327	156,082	479	965,880	2,953
Jewish .....	31	16,370	534	371,600	11,987
Lutheran .....	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonite .....	140	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist .....	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,626,671	1,174
Moravian .....	331	112,184	336	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian .....	4,584	2,040,034	445	14,369,889	3,135
Roman Catholic ..	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian ..	15	8,070	338	108,100	7,306
Tunker .....	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Ohio .....	619	213,551	345	680,065	1,114
Unitarian .....	243	136,367	565	3,268,522	13,445
Universalist .....	494	205,462	415	1,867,015	3,756
Minor Sects .....	326	115,347	354	741,980	2,288
Total .....	36,011	13,849,896	11384	86,416,630	72,400

## PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES.\*

It is computed that there are in England and Wales 28,290 churches and chapels, distributed amongst the various sects as follow:—

Denominations.	Churches or Chapels.	Per Cent.
1. Established Church .....	14,000	49.49
2. Presbyterians .....	150	.56
3. Independents .....	2,572	9.09
4. Baptists .....	1,943	6.87
5. Wesleyan Connexion .....	4,450	15.78
6. Wesleyan New Connexion .....	281	.99
7. Primitive Methodists .....	1,662	5.87
8. Wesleyan Methodist Association ..	322	1.10
9. Bible Christians .....	415	1.47
10. Calvinistic Methodists .....	778	2.76
11. Lady Huntingdon's Connexion ..	30	.11
12. Unitarians .....	260	.91
13. Quakers .....	330	1.17
14. Various minor Protestant Sects ..	660	2.33
15. Roman Catholics .....	597	2.11
Total .....	28,290	100.00

From the above table, it appears that rather more than half of the places of worship in England and Wales belong to Dissenters, Protestant or Roman Catholic: that those belonging to Protestants are 97.89 per cent., and those belonging to Roman Catholics are 2.11 per cent. of the whole number.

## PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

A French correspondent of the *Watchman* forebodes evil of the policy of the new régime in France with respect to Protestantism. He states that the Government are aiming to put a stop to all efforts not immediately under the cognisance of the National Protestant Church. He writes:—

For this purpose, use will be made of the new organization granted to that Church, in virtue of a decree of the 11th November, 1852, by which the General Consistories, or Parochial Presbyteries, have legal ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Protestant population, throughout

\* The statistics are taken from a paper read by the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell, before the Statistical Society of London, in the spring of 1852. The authorities from which they were compiled were stated to be the various year-books, manuals, almanacks, and magazines, of the different denominations of Protestants, the Roman Catholic Directory, and the evidence given by E. Baines, Esq., before the Church-rate Committee of the House of Commons in 1851.

the whole of the French territory. Every Protestant will thus be considered as attached to one or other of these Presbyteries, whether he is so in reality or not.

The Nonconformist communities will find in this way no ground on which legally to fix their tent. You have, for instance, a chapel in some town or village. Urged on by an unseen agency (it may be a Popish priest, or an impious pastor or elder), the local authorities inquire to what Presbytery you belong? You say to none; yours is an Independent, or a Baptist, or a Methodist chapel. The reply will be, "That cannot be allowed, for no such denomination is recognised in law. The Government only knows of one Protestant ecclesiastical establishment." Or it may be you have a school, on account of which the same question may be asked, and the same reply given; and your labours are interdicted.

Nor are these mere suppositions. Many facts might be brought forward to show that such is the tendency of events. Let one suffice. On the 9th of December last, no fewer than twelve evangelical schools were closed, at a single stroke, in the department of the Haute Vienne. It is true that they are only declared closed for six months; but in such terms as amount to a perpetual interdiction. One of the motives brought forward by the University officers charged with the business, is, that these schools are not in avowed connexion with any of the Consistories or Presbyteries acknowledged by the State. And yet these schools, which are under the direction of the Evangelical Society of France, have existed for the last twelve years; they have, moreover, been acknowledged by former governments, whose inspectors had frequently visited them, and examined the pupils.

While I am writing this letter, the Supreme Court in Paris is deciding another case. In the commune of Estissac, a number of Roman Catholics embraced the Protestant faith, and were visited by a pastor of the Protestant Establishment. Well, his ministrations are deemed illegal, and are forbidden. And why? Because it is said that there are no Protestants at Estissac—that the people who have become professedly Protestants remain, in the eyes of the law, Roman Catholics, because they were not born and bred in the Protestant faith.

Lately, on one of the Methodist stations in Normandy, a schoolmaster was refused the authorization for opening his school, and the reason put forth was, that he was an immoral person, because, being a Catholic by birth, he had become a Protestant!

French Protestants (says the *Daily News* correspondent) are at this moment subjected to a systematic annoyance amounting to a petty persecution. The dictatorial decree of March 25, 1852, which made the permission of the prefect or mayor necessary to legalize any religious meeting, has been the pretext for a course of conduct towards Protestants wholly foreign to the fundamental spirit of French law. In numerous recent instances, meetings of an unmixt religious character have been prohibited, Protestant clergymen have been fined, and Protestant schools have been shut up. Several bishops, encouraged by these proceedings of civil power, have publicly manifested an intolerance towards Protestants which has not been openly professed since 1789. Complaints made to the Minister of Public Worship have hitherto remained unredressed. It will be short-sighted policy of the priestly party to carry this intolerance too far. There are two millions of professing Protestants in France, many of them rich and powerful, and the partisans of religious liberty and equality among the nominal Roman Catholics are without number.

**CLERICAL PROTEST AGAINST THE ROYAL LETTER ON EDUCATION.**—The Royal Letter on education, recently issued on behalf of the National Society, has brought forth a protest from the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and a memorial to the Queen upon the subject has already received a very large number of signatures. The memorialists, after suitable professions of obedience, submit to her Majesty that—

They are not fully persuaded in their minds that the affairs of the society for which they are thus required to plead, are conducted according to the true and Protestant principles of the Established Church; on the contrary, they have reason to believe that a party in the Church who incline towards Romish errors exercise undue influence in the councils of the society, and that restrictions are thus laid upon the clergy, and terms of union prescribed, which interfere with their liberty of judgment and action. And your petitioners are further informed that in the training or normal colleges of the society, or in some of them (which colleges they regret to find now, for the first time, introduced into the preamble of the Royal Letter), principles are inculcated and practices observed of a dangerous and Popish tendency; after which they pray that, seeing there are many other societies for which the memorialists are called to plead, quite as nearly connected with the Church, but without the aid of a Royal Letter, and that the National Society itself professes to be a voluntary institution, that they (the clergy) may be permitted to understand the Royal Letter as a recommendation, not as a command—that so their consciences may be relieved from the burden of disobedience on the one hand, or of insincerity on the other.

**CHURCH-RATES AND THE MARRIAGE-LAWS AT FROME.**—On Thursday week a vestry meeting was held at Frome, for the purpose of making a church-rate, when the chair was taken by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, the vicar, who laid down the law regulating church-rates. He said it was not his wish that a rate should be granted, and that he had a plan laid down whereby they could support the church without a rate. He advised the meeting to abolish them altogether. H. Miller, Esq., churchwarden, moved that a rate at twopenny in the pound be granted, which was seconded by Mr. W. Mees. An amendment was moved by the Rev. S. Mannings, and seconded by the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, that no rate be granted, and on a show of hands, the rate was lost by a large majority. W. C. Crutwell, Esq., expressed his surprise at the course the chairman as vicar of the parish had taken that day, and wished to take that opportunity to call attention to certain practices in St. Peter's, or the parish church, especially as to the publication of banns, and the marriage of persons who reside in the

districts of Christ Church and Trinity Church, and explained the law relative thereto. The vicar begged to differ from the learned gentleman; and after giving his own ideas of the law, and referring to the practices of other large parishes in London and elsewhere, intimated his determination to continue in the course he has hitherto pursued, and to marry any persons of the parish who may apply to him for that purpose without regard to either ecclesiastical district. After some discussion, a resolution to the effect, that the parishioners then assembled altogether discountenance the practices referred to, was moved, seconded, and carried by a majority.

**EASTER DUES AT SHEFFIELD.**—The *Sheffield Independent* records an interview between the opponents of Easter dues in that town and the vicar. The deputation consisted of Messrs. S. Jackson, C. Bagshaw, and J. Elliott. They were very courteously received, and began the conference by asking if the vicar meant to enforce the payment of Easter dues, and if he had authorized the collector to summon, or threaten to summon, persons for non-payment? The vicar replied he had given no such authority to the collector; that he was not prepared to pledge himself not to take legal proceedings to enforce his right, if it should be actually disputed, but that he should be most unwilling to come into collision with the inhabitants on the question, and where there were conscientious objections to payment, or where poverty existed, he was ready to excuse the rate. Mr. Bagshaw said he had conscientious objections to pay, and producing his notice paper, the vicar handed it to the collector, who at once wrote excused upon the face of it. The vicar added, however, that though most reluctant to take such proceedings as would cause irritation, he saw no objection to the collector leaving the notice papers at the houses of the parishioners, and receiving the payments of such as were willing and able. Yet he would wish to regard such payments not so much as a right as a mark of the kindness and goodwill of his parishioners. The deputation left the vicar much gratified by the manner in which he had met them.

**THE CAPITULAR COMMISSIONERS** have just forwarded to the several chapters of cathedrals and collegiate churches, a list of questions to be answered, in order to discover how far those bodies are acting up to the spirit of their original constitution, and how far they are successful in administering to the spiritual wants of the age. If the queries are answered in good faith, the public will have a sufficient body of evidence to enable it to form a correct judgment upon the present state of the capitular bodies, and the relation in which they stand to their antecedents; and the Legislature will have sufficient to guide it with respect to future legislation on the subject. There are, doubtless, a few interrogatories omitted which might as well have been inserted; but if only half-a-dozen of the questions are truly answered by every capitular body in the kingdom, there will be ample ground for the establishment of public opinion, and for the interference of the Legislature.—*Daily News*.

**LYNCH LAW ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.**—One Rev. Mr. Hope, who has lately been speculating very extensively through a number of brokers, at length, when a heavy loss occurred upon his operations, entirely repudiated the transactions, and refused to reimburse the brokers the amount for which they were liable to other members of the "house." The losses which his agents will thus have to pay to the jobbers amount, it is stated, to about £12,000. On Friday morning, when he made his appearance within the establishment for the purpose of employing no less than five or six additional brokers, the opportunity was taken to express the sense of the "house" with respect to his conduct. Mr. Hope was very roughly treated with eggs and flour, but was finally permitted to escape, and afforded great amusement to several hundred persons congregated in the precincts of the Stock Exchange.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF LIFE ASSURANCE.**—A few weeks ago a melancholy accident occurred on the road between Folkestone and Sandgate. As Mr. Grimwood, a master baker, residing at Sandgate, with two friends, were coming slowly up the hill, on the road leading from Sandgate to Folkestone, in a light cart, they were run into by a cart and two horses, which came at a fearful pace down the hill without a driver. Mr. Grimwood, in endeavouring to escape from the cart, was struck full in the forehead, causing a concussion of the brain, and consequent death. The persons with him escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Grimwood has left four children and a wife, who is expected soon to add another to her fatherless family. In connexion with the above fatal accident the *Dover Chronicle* mentions some particulars which show the value of life assurance, and the danger of procrastination. It is the custom of offices to allow some days after the premium becomes due for its payment. The deceased, who was insured in the Indisputable Life Policy Company for £500, had delayed the payment of his premium till the last day, so that the insurance had fallen before his relatives went to pay the premium. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state, from information received from the agent of the company, who happened to be the foreman of the inquest, that on the board of the insurance company being made aware of the circumstances, they directed their agent to intimate to the widow that they would presume that the deceased was on his way to pay the premium when he was killed, and that the full amount of the £500 should be paid to the family.

**A CHANGE FOR THE BEST.**—At a recent weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Winslow Union there were but four cases to be dealt with. A few years since the business usually occupied four hours.



## Religious and Educational Intelligence.

**PSEUDO-SAILORS' SOCIETY.**—We have received a long letter from the Rev. J. Kennedy, of Stepney, who, at a meeting held some time back at the Beaumont Institution, undertook, with other gentlemen to form a "Committee of Investigation" into the management of the "Sailors' Improvement" and other kindred societies. The originator of these societies was Mr. Whiteley, who seems to have set up another as soon as any one of them fell through. Mr. Kennedy does not charge him with "fraud," but objects to his society. First, on the ground of his own history:—

By his own acknowledgment he has held agencies of one kind or another in connexion with the so-called "Ebenezer Christian Missionary Society," the "Seamen's Evangelical Society," the "Mariners' Friend Society," and the "Seamen's Christian Friend Society." Several of these societies will be recognised as institutions against which persons who have felt themselves deceived have published their complaints in the newspapers. Complainants have alleged, that, by the skilful representations of their collectors (I know nothing of their intentions), these societies have succeeded in getting, time after time, possession of a great deal of money which was intended for other societies. Mr. Whiteley's name has been notorious in connexion with these proceedings, having been once, at least, before a magistrate on suspicion, and having been named by complainants in newspapers. At last Mr. Whiteley, having either seceded from, or been dismissed by the "Seamen's Christian Friend Society" (and at the Beaumont Institution he and Mr. Hill, secretary of the so-called society, gave each other the lie on this point), forms the "Sailors' Improvement Society." Is the society thus originated, I ask, worthy of our confidence?

Secondly, Mr. Kennedy shows that some of the agents employed by Mr. Whiteley or his committee have been up before the magistrates and imprisoned; and verifies the statement by detailed facts.

Thirdly, apart from these considerations, the mode of action practised by the "Sailors' Improvement Society" would compel those who know it to withhold their confidence. In the societies which have been mentioned as associated in former times with Mr. Whiteley's name, the common practice was for the collecting agents to receive a certain per centage on the sums raised by them; and I have it in evidence that some of these agents have admitted that they received fourteen shillings in the guinea. Fourteen shillings to the collector, and seven to the spiritual improvement of the sailor: the seven to be still further reduced by expenses of offices, secretariat, &c. This was in the case of the "Seamen's Evangelical Society," out of which sprang, or which was metamorphosed into, the now "Seamen's Christian Friend Society."

Mr. Kennedy concludes by saying—

Sir,—I regret the length of this communication; but when you are told that I have before me the names of twenty individuals who are living on the system which I have just described, you will, I trust, consider the subject deserves all the space it requires. These twenty are agents of the following societies:—the Sailors' Improvement, the London Sailors' Society for their Improvement, the Seamen's Christian Friend Society, the Mariners' Friend Society, and the Ebenezer Christian Friend Society. Many honourable names will be found among the patrons of these institutions, but their founders and conductors are persons who have all been associated together, and who, as soon as any difference takes place among them, separate, warn the public against each other, and form new societies, or throw off an old name and assume a new one! And they are all conducted on the vicious principle of making the missionaries provide their own support by canvassing the kingdom for it. The Church of England has its own society, the Wesleyans have theirs, and the British and Foreign Sailors' comprehends Christians of all evangelical denominations. Then there is the Merchant Seamen's Bible Society, and the Naval and Military Bible Society. Let the community support these institutions, and starve the adventurers, who will not give up their trade so long as it pays.

**VALEDICTORY SERVICE AT KINGSLAND.**—A very interesting Valedictory Service, in connexion with the departure of the Rev. W. Slatyer and the Rev. J. Johnston to Australia, under the auspices of the Colonial Missionary Society, was held on Tuesday evening at Kingsland Chapel. The spacious building was well filled. The Rev. T. W. Aveling commenced the proceedings, at half-past six o'clock, by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer, subsequently to the singing of an appropriate hymn. The Rev. Thomas James then addressed the assembly. He detailed the present circumstances of Australia and her religious wants. New South Wales was a very rising colony, and the aim of the Colonial Missionary Society was to assist the Independent denominations to take its proper position there. Dr. Ross was one of the very earliest missionaries sent out by the Society to the town of Sydney, where he had laboured with the most astonishing success, and became the means of establishing other congregations and churches, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. Messrs. Beazley and Warraker. After giving many particulars respecting the progress of the town of Sydney and the efforts of Dr. Ross and his friends for the spread of the gospel, Mr. James proceeded to observe, that the discovery of the gold was first made in the district of Bathurst, where Mr. Slatyer is going—a town which now contains 6,000 persons. This town is to be his home station, and part of his duty will be to preach to the miners, or gold-diggers, who thankfully received the instructions of well-accredited ministers. A missionary had proved the truth of this, for he preached there under a tent to large numbers with great acceptance and indications of usefulness. When Mr. Slatyer reaches his destination, there will be five Congregational ministers in the colony of New South Wales. The committee are now anxiously looking to the town of Ipswich on the Brisbane river, whose population is nearly 10,000, and which it is very desirous to supply with a minister,

and will do so at as early a day as possible. Mr. Johnston is destined for Western Australia, and his residence will be the town of Fremantle, which was founded in 1829. The district comprises a fine extent of territory; an extensive sea coast, fine and commodious harbours, and a rich soil; with a climate pre-eminently salubrious, remarkably adapted for Europeans, and said to be better fitted for invalids than any climate in the world. As an illustration of the rapid increase of the Australian colonies, Mr. James referred to one district which in 1834 contained only 3,500 sheep, but has now 144,000. They hoped to send out other missionaries so soon as they should be able to command the necessary funds. Mr. James concluded by requesting the earnest prayers of the congregation in behalf of the brethren with their wives and families. Mr. Slatyer, in a brief address, gave an account of his past history and services in connexion with the London Missionary Society in the West Indian Islands, with the particular circumstances which led to his present position. One verse of a hymn having been sung, Mr. Johnston also addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. C. Gallaway supplicated the divine blessing on the two missionaries. Another hymn having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Campbell ascended the pulpit, and said, that it now devolved upon him to add a few supplemental words to the address of Mr. James, upon the increasingly important subject which had called them together. He then made a lengthened speech on the subject, and in conclusion, took an affectionate leave of the brethren, not pitying, but congratulating them, on the fact that they were about to sail to Australia, commending them to the good providence of God during their journey, and earnestly desiring for them abundant success in the prosecution of the mission on which they had been sent. Mr. Aveling having pointed out the importance, and urged the duty of those who were able to give their names as subscribers to the mission, the service was closed with praise and prayer. A collection on behalf of the society was made at the doors.

**DEVIZES.**—The Rev. R. Elliott, of this town, having completed fifty years of faithful ministration in Devizes, his congregation and other friends were anxious to present him with some token of their regard. A deputation from the church and congregation accordingly waited upon him in his chamber of sickness on Thursday last, and presented him with a silver salver, and an elegantly wrought purse, containing 200 sovereigns, as an expression of their affection and esteem. On Friday evening a devotional service, in connexion with this jubilee testimonial, was held in the chapel where Mr. Elliott has so long ministered, in which various ministers and gentlemen took part. An address was delivered by the Rev. W. Kingsland, co-pastor with Mr. Elliott.

**FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL AND DORMITORY.**—On Sunday, the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon in aid of the funds of this institution, on which occasion the church of St. Sepulchre's was crowded. This is the largest institution of the kind in the metropolis, giving constant assistance to between 900 and 1,000 persons. The total number of destitute relieved from the funds during the past year was 3,000, including those entirely destitute, who have availed themselves of the night refuge. £25 12s. was collected after the sermon.

**BIRSTAL, NEAR LEEDS.**—The foundation-stone of a commodious and neat building, from a design by Mr. W. R. Corson, architect, Leeds, for congregational week-day, Sabbath, and infant schools, was laid on Shrove Tuesday, by Thomas Burnley, Esq., of Pollard Hall. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. A. McMillan, of Gomersal, a bottle, containing a number of last week's *Leeds Mercury*, a coin of the present reign, and a document, a copy of which Mr. Willan read to the assembly, was produced, which had been gratuitously prepared by Mr. John Booth, chemist, &c., Hickmondwike. An elegant silver trowel was here presented by Mr. Willan, in the name and on behalf of the Congregationalists at Birstal, to Mr. Burnley, as a small expression of their gratitude and of their respect to that gentleman, whose kindness to this infant cause has been unceasing. Mr. Burnley, having deposited the bottle in its place, and the stone being lowered to its destination, addressed the spectators in a few excellent and pithy remarks. The Rev. Henry Bean, of Hickmondwike, next delivered a very suitable address, and after singing the Doxology, the Benediction was pronounced, and the friends adjourned to the chapel, where an excellent tea had been provided, and where a pleasant evening was spent.

**SIDMOUTH.—INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—On Monday evening last, the minister's seventh anniversary was held, when a large party partook of tea in the school-room. The chair was taken by the Rev. Charles Howell, of Sidbury. The proceedings of the meeting were opened with prayer. Several addresses on Christian union, and other subjects, were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Sawday (Wesleyan), the Rev. James Lucas, the minister of the chapel, and others. The most interesting feature in the evening's proceedings was the presentation of a handsome silver tea-pot to the Rev. J. Lucas, as a small token of the esteem in which he is held by the congregation over which he presides. It is gratifying to state that the meeting was honoured by the attendance of religionists of every denomination in the town, and that parties were present widely differing in theological sentiment from Mr. Lucas, but all united in showing how his character and Christian demeanour had endeared him to every one in the town. None subscribed to the testimonial but his own congregation. It was stated that great exertions are being made to clear off the chapel debt, and with every prospect of success. On the following evening, the Sunday and day scholars of the same

congregation, amounting to 130 of both sexes, were regaled with tea and buns. Gustavus Smith, Esq., a county magistrate, and Mrs. Smith, and several other friends to education looked on, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the children's conduct and progress. Though the day-school is attached to the Independent Chapel, it is open to all sects and parties, and no attempt is made to proselytise.—*Western Times.*

Mr. B. Hudson, B.A., late of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church and congregation at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, and intends entering upon his ministerial duties the 6th of next month.

## Correspondence.

## CONGREGATIONAL REFORMERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am very glad that Mr. Morris wrote his able and temperate letter on "Congregational Reformers," which appeared in your last number, as it enables me to ask you to insert a few words in your next, with a view to remove some misconceptions which he and other estimable persons entertain on the subject.

It is to be regretted, however, that when we hear on all sides of the melancholy depression of our churches—when Dr. Campbell acknowledges that adult conversations are very rare, and Mr. James suggests a Conference of ministers to consider how pulpit ministrations may be made more efficient,—Mr. Morris should occupy more than a column of your valuable space with constitutional and technical objections to the last resolution of the Norwich Conference, and pass over the principles it avowed and the reforms it suggested.

Two facts stare us in the face—our churches are paralyzed; the masses are alienated from us. The Norwich Conference has ventured to assert that the former evil is the result of inactivity, caused by the monopoly on the part of one functionary in each church of duties which no one person can perform effectually, and which no one person has any right to assume to himself exclusively. And that the estrangement of the working classes is attributable, in a large measure, to that class spirit—shown in homage to the rich because they are rich, and neglect of the poor because they are poor—which pervades most of our religious assemblies.

Mr. Morris is quite mistaken if he thinks that the Norwich Conference has any other desire than to awaken the attention of the churches to these considerations. It does not wish to interfere with the independency of the churches, nor to disturb their peace; though it would have them be careful not to do what John Robinson complained of in his day—"commend peace that they may smother truth."

Laying aside, then, all technical and formal objections, we come to this question—the great problem of the age both in the Church and in the State—how can we reconcile liberty with order? The individual demands liberty, free thought and free speech (and, be it remembered, there cannot be free thought without free speech); but the community requires order. Liberty must be made compatible with law—the rights of each with the interests of all. Anarchy is as great an evil on the one hand as despotism on the other. In fact, the excess or ill-regulation of liberty leads inevitably to despotism. Now, in the Christian Church, as in the State, each member is bound, and therefore entitled, according to his power, in every way he can, to help his brethren. In Congregational churches this *mutuality*, this joint-stock principle, if I may so speak, is lost sight of: hence our present weakness. How can the exercise of this individual right and the discharge of this individual duty be harmonized with order? The Corinthian church was told to solve that problem, and avert anarchy without destroying liberty. But the pastors, in effect, say how can the liberty you contend for be harmonized with us? That's not the question. The pastorate as it is—let me not be misunderstood—the pastorate which assumes the whole business of teaching and edification in the church—is a human institution, and cannot be set up against a divine law, which the law of liberty and mutuality assuredly is. But I would have Mr. Morris and his friends seriously ask themselves, "Why are we afraid of liberty?" They will, doubtless, reply, "because it will lead to anarchy." God wills liberty, so that the talents of all may be used for the benefit of all, and he is not "the author of confusion." Liberty, then, assuredly will come, and, in the end, will be reconciled with order; our present duty is to prepare the way for it, that its advances may be easy, gradual, and safe.

There is a letter in the *British Banner* of last week, in which a Dissenting minister, Mr. Birch, expresses his apprehension that "the deluging torrent of an unchristianized population will suddenly, when we least expect it, come down, carrying away with resistless force all that as Christians we hold dear and cherish, and leave not a rack behind." His apprehensions are not without cause, as the reports of the St. Martin's Hall and Drury-lane gatherings of the working men within the last fortnight will sufficiently prove; but what are his suggestions? 1st. Call out all the students of Dissenting colleges, to preach in rooms every Sunday. 2nd. Form the professors of all Dissenting Colleges into a committee to manage this work. 3rd. Every pastor and congregation tax themselves one penny a month, "on every first-class sitting, and one halfpenny a month on every second-class sitting," to meet the expenses. He seems to think that a certain order—actual ministers; and students at colleges, ministers in futuro—are the persons to evangelize the benighted heathen of our metropolis; and that class distinctions in our places of worship are very proper, or at least quite harmless. Now, allow me to say, that every man who holds these views is utterly incompetent to touch the evils complained of; and if ministers will not open their eyes to the actual cause of the deadness of our churches, and the estrangement of the working classes, they will soon find, as intelligence advances—as well in the churches as outside—that the little control which they still retain over the people will gradually slip away. I speak the truth, and the working men everywhere, if appealed to, will testify that I do so, in these observations. It is not less the truth because it is disagreeable.

No one has found more than you, sir, that it is no easy



work, even in this age, for a man to speak an unwelcome truth. It is a very bad sign when those who appeal only to the New Testament in support of the principles they avow, are met by sneers and ridicule on the part of professedly Christian men. It is asked, "Have any of the rulers believed?" It is well that the truth does not depend on rulers.

The Norwich Conference would, I am sure, suspend its operations with the utmost pleasure, if a desire was generally manifested, on the part of men like Mr. Morris, to take the grave questions to which it has called attention into their serious consideration.

Trusting that these observations will be received in a kindly and fair spirit, and tend to the furtherance of that great cause which we all have, or ought to have, at heart.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. HENRY TILLET.

Norwich, February 11th, 1853.

#### To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, concludes his letter, headed as above, in the *Nonconformist* of yesterday, by intimating that he "has no intention, at present, of entering further into the controversy." In that respect I suppose Mr. Morris must be left to follow his own course; but if the intimation is intended to have the effect of preventing replies to his letter, "I guess" he will find himself mistaken. Having drawn his sword and flourished it, he may return it to its scabbard, and keep it there if it so please him, but that will not deter any who are valiant for the truth from using their sling and pebbles.

There is no doubt much in Mr. Morris's letter that is calculated to reassure and console "the refined, the peaceable, and the timid" in "our churches," the "even-toned" of whose way he is so anxious to preserve; but as it seems to me to be quite beside the mark, I shall beg the liberty only of replying in your columns to his allegations against the Norwich and London Reformers—or, as Mr. M. prefers to call them, the "Revolutionists"—so far as the allegations assume the form of grave arguments.

Mr. Morris does not know "who the gentlemen may be who constituted the London and Norwich 'conferences,'" and does not care to know; but "the point," he says, is "that certain self-constituted meetings, certain 'conferences' composed of persons representing only themselves, appoint committees for the purpose of agitating our churches, publish addresses to them, and recommend their friends in their respective localities to form 'standing conferences for the furtherance of their objects.'" In this extract it will be seen there are a good many points—it almost makes one breathless to read them—but which is the point? Is it that a number of Christian men constitute themselves into a meeting? Is it that, being so constituted, they confer together on certain matters affecting the interests of the church? Is it that they "appoint committees for the purpose of agitating our churches" (a very equivocal and partial way of representing their purpose)? Is it that they "publish addresses" to the churches, "and recommend their friends in their respective localities to form 'standing conferences for the furtherance of their objects?'" Which is the point? If Mr. Morris pretends that religious men do wrong to constitute themselves into meetings or "conferences," for religious purposes, there ought to be an end of the church at Holloway, and of all voluntary associations of Christians—since their meetings in their origin must be all self-constituted. That cannot be the point, though it is made a point. But these self-constituted meetings are "composed of persons representing only themselves," whilst the "Congregational Union" is, "in some degree, a really representative body!" Mr. Morris, therefore, assumes that these "persons representing only themselves" at the Norwich Conference, form a more dangerous body than the "Congregational Union." How so, if they represent nobody but themselves? Does not that fact preclude the possibility of their presenting any official reports, and the exercise of any official influence, in the churches—and is it not the fact that the Congregational Union is, "in some degree," dangerous, because it assumes to be, "in some degree," representative of the churches, and therefore officially connected and officially influential? The remaining points may be briefly considered and disposed of together. The "Revolutionists" propose to take certain means for bringing the matters to which they attach importance under the notice of the churches. They therefore appoint committees to consider the best means—they adopt resolutions—they publish addresses and recommend "standing conferences." All this is very open and straightforward work, at all events. Mr. Morris himself, in common "with many others," receives a copy of the resolutions, that he may know all about them, and he (with all who choose) has free access to the views put forth in the "organs of discontent." But to do these things is to "agitate" the churches—it is "dictating to the churches—and that by a body of men that only represent themselves." Perhaps it is this threatened agitating of the churches that is the real point—the crime of these "Revolutionists," that deserves the reprobation of all good men—and that will probably frighten from "our churches" all "the refined, the peaceable, and the timid!" Well, but how are such dire results to follow the very simple means so openly proposed by the Norwich Reformers? They make speeches, and publish addresses, and print "organs of discontent," but these things they have as much right to do as Mr. Morris has to preach and print sermons, or write letters in the *Nonconformist*, and what they put forth by these means that is wrong in spirit or false in doctrine or logic, may be as easily answered and exposed by the same means, so that the churches may judge for themselves and all disastrous consequences be prevented. Mr. Morris, however, has discovered that they recommend, "that 'the resolutions be made from time to time the basis of a kindly but earnest discussion' in our churches," and that, he says, will lead to "endless debate and controversy;" besides, they have no "right to disturb existing order in societies which they have joined on a tacit understanding of agreement with it." Putting out of sight, for a moment, the "tacit understanding" alluded to, does Mr. Morris mean to say, that no member of a church—of the free Church of Christ—ought to introduce a subject for consideration that may lead to differences of opinion? Does he adhere to that rule at Holloway, or does he claim for ministers a privilege in this respect that he denies the brethren; if so, we may well cry, "Quo Warranto?" And suppose a member of a church does introduce for consideration a subject re-

commended by the "Conferences," and that he does it in the "kindly" spirit recommended, may not a majority of the church reject it, and thus prevent, if they choose, a "scene of debate and controversy"—is not the member and his subject entirely in the hands of the church? But if ministers are to stop the mouths of members before they speak, has not the church, as a body, reason to complain of being denied its right of hearing what may be for its interest to hear, though the communication be intended by its humblest member? What does Mr. Morris mean by the "tacit understanding" upon which members have entered our churches? That they agree, he says, with the "existing order;" but surely, since both the "existing order" and the "tacit understanding" are things of very general, and, in some respects, dubious meaning, Mr. Morris cannot intend to persuade us, that when men join Congregational churches, which are said to have the management of their own affairs in their own hands, and boast of that as the glory of their independence, they tacitly pledge themselves to agree always with everything as they found it when they entered the church! If this be what Mr. Morris means, then every church should have precisely the same order now that it had at the beginning of its existence, and the same a thousand years hence that it has now, however defective and unscriptural that order may be! This is ecclesiastical Toryism with a vengeance—but it is the legitimate conclusion to Mr. Morris's argument. Notwithstanding, Mr. Morris, it appears, is very generous; he would not interfere with liberty of thought, or "put any restriction on private judgment. Certainly not. Let it be as free as air;" only Christian men must not have unauthorized, self-constituted conferences, nor pass resolutions, nor publish addresses, nor recommend anything to the churches, nor speak in church-meetings to find any fault with "the existing order." If they don't like "things as they are," they can "quietly retire," and form their own "churches anywhere and after any model." All this is the gratis contribution of Mr. Morris, who, forsooth, cries out about "the peril to the independence of our churches!" Where will be the "independence of our churches" if free speech is put down? Mr. Morris took a trip to Paris not long since; he must have seized the opportunity to get a lesson from Louis Napoleon, and in the same sense that "Paris is tranquil," he would have the churches kept. I have had nothing to do with the conferences that have been held in Norwich or London, but my spirit revolts at these attempts on the part of Dissenting ministers to stop free inquiry and the free expression of opinions—its the very essence of Popery. They will find, however, that such attempts are vain. There are men in the churches who will speak "kindly" but earnestly.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,  
Islington, February 10th. J. T.

[Any further discussion of this topic must be carried on elsewhere. We have no room for it now that Parliament is sitting.—ED. NONCON.]

#### CHRISTIANITY AND SLANDER.

##### To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to lay before the English Congregational churches a case of wrong and outrage, which demands the expression of their disapproval; and, in its various bearings, deserves their serious and immediate consideration.

Some of us Irish Independents have long been subject to a system of grievous misrepresentation among our English brethren, from which we could have no redress. We have not been able to guard our characters against the stiletto of secret insinuation and cautious slander; but when a bludgeon assassination is attempted upon the reputation of our churches, we may, perhaps, invoke the strong arm of public opinion and Christian sentiment amongst honest Englishmen to defend us from the spontaneous justice of our amateur executioners. At all events, we hope for a fair hearing; and we appeal from the blundering anathemas of ruthless inquisitors to the candid judgment of Christian men.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the editor of the *British Banner*, on the 20th of last December, will sufficiently explain itself:—

#### THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH IN CORK.

##### To the Editor of the British Banner.

SIR,—A friend has called my attention to an article in your paper of last week, on a single sentence of which I consider it my duty to offer a few remarks. It is not my business to criticise the composition on the ground of style and sentiment. Tastes are various, and the harmonies of the article are apparent and remarkable.

But, as your paper circulates among some who profess to act on Christian principle, regarding the reputation of brethren—and as the article in question contains an offensive libel on the character of a Christian society with which I have been connected, I feel constrained to repel the slander, and to demand its prompt and unqualified withdrawal.

You allege, or have permitted some one to allege in your name, that "the spirit of discord and disunion, with all its attendant evils, has been in the ascendant in the church at Cork ever since the day of Mr. Burnett's departure."

Now, Sir, I assert that this sentence of yours is totally and remarkably untrue, and has all the appearance of a gratuitous and malignant slander.

I believe that nothing has ever occurred in the church at Cork to justify your statement; and I know that during the last twelve years no single instance can be adduced of anything like what you represent. During five of those years I was pastor of the church. I found it, though in a feeble state, yet "in peace and harmony." I adopted an unusual course of public ministrations, in antagonism with unscriptural systems; and, though some difference of opinion was elicited (with which no man of good sense ought to be offended), yet the "peace and harmony" of the church remained unbroken.

I have had constant intercourse with the church ever since I left it, and can testify that it has been, all through that period, in a state of "peace and harmony," and that its members have maintained toward one another, and toward their ministers, a spirit of Christian courtesy, and even of cordial personal attachment, not always to be found in churches of which you know something, and whose shortcomings you would not assail in such language as you have employed towards a community with which you are unacquainted.

This is but one of a large series of misrepresentations that have been circulated amongst the English churches concerning their brethren in Ireland; and, doubtless, much of the evil that has ensued is chargeable upon the guilty authors of those falsehoods. If you are the man you ought to be, you will be obliged rather than offended by my inviting you to retract a reckless assertion, which may otherwise be regarded as a deliberate and malignant slander.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
Dublin, December 20th, 1852. A. KING.

The result proved either that the editor of the *British Banner* is not the man he ought to be, or that I reasoned too sanguinely.

My letter has never been noticed. The charges brought

against the members of the church at Cork have never been retracted, nor any apology or explanation offered to me or to them! About three weeks elapsed, during which I suffered a family bereavement in the death of a dear child. I wrote a private note to the editor of the *British Banner*, mentioning the cause of my delay, and inquiring whether he had received my letter.

To this note I have never received any answer!

In the meantime, the church at Cork, without my knowledge, took the matter up, and unanimously adopted a letter to the editor, disproving his statement, and requiring their denial to be published.

Their letter has not been published; they have not received any answer to it; and the libel published concerning them on the 15th of December has never been recalled.

Such conduct requires no comments. It is a very painful duty to be obliged to notice it thus publicly; but I believe it is a duty.

I ask, Sir, is not the outrage I have recorded deeply disgraceful to the religious journalism of English Congregationalists?

Yours respectfully,  
ALEXANDER KING.

Dublin, February 7th, 1853.

[The statement of the church at Cork appears in our advertising columns.]

#### THE REV. W. JAY.

##### To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The perusal of your recent notice of the retirement from ministerial duties of the Rev. W. Jay induces me to ask for a small space in your journal to record a gratifying fact not generally known, in connexion with the labours of that venerable divine. Several eminent Nonconformists have had biographers of another school, two or three of which have unfairly appropriated the subject of their writings to their own denomination. Such unfairness even the peace-loving Mr. Jay could not submit to, and has, I have been informed, prepared for publication short sketches of these gentlemen, illustrating their Nonconformist tendencies, and restoring them to their proper position. These memoirs are to appear as his posthumous works. We are desirous that so valuable a life may be long continued. His sage counsel and his kind advice we value, and hope for many years to enjoy. Ultimately, however, we shall have to mourn the loss of a "prince and a great man in Israel," while, at the same time, abundant cause for thankfulness will be afforded by the rich literary legacy of a pure evangelical preacher, a sound practical Christian, and a firm Protestant Nonconformist.

I am, yours sincerely,  
Feb. 14th, 1853. E. W. L.

#### WESLEYAN REFORM.

A crowded and very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., for the purpose of promoting the cause of Wesleyan Reform. The proceedings having been commenced with singing and prayer, it was announced by the Secretary of the general Wesleyan Reform Committee that Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. for Southwark, had kindly consented to preside.

The Chairman, who was loudly cheered, on rising said, that although he was a member of another religious community, he had felt it his duty at once to respond to the invitation of the Committee to preside over that meeting, believing that its object was to obtain that measure of individual and general liberty which was the due of every man, whether in a political or a religious point of view. Those rights had been violated by the ruling authorities in the religious community to which most of those present belonged, and it was to assert them that they had now met. They said Wesleyanism had deviated from the course in which its founders had placed it; that abuses had grown up within it; and that defects had made themselves manifest. They wanted to restore to that system its original simplicity; to reform those abuses and to remedy those defects; and he, as a lover of civil and religious liberty, felt it his duty to aid them to the utmost of his ability. It had been urged against them, that they had assumed an aggressive attitude, and that they were displaying an uncalled-for spirit of hostility, but it seemed to him that even if that were so, the fault was as much on the side of those who kept them at bay and refused them common justice [hear]. It was neither right nor fair to try a man in his absence to withhold from him all knowledge of the charges made against him, to deny him the power of appeal, and to expel and excommunicate from the community without hearing or defence. This was what they complained the Conference had done, and it was to prevent the repetition of such injustice in the future that they now protested against it [hear, hear]. Then, again, the lay members of their community were excluded from all participation in the government of their Church, although it was obvious that on many points they were better qualified to form a part of the governing body than the clergy were [hear, hear]. In the community to which he belonged, the Independent denomination, they elected their own ministers, paid their own rates voluntarily, and had a church electing members and exercising discipline, consisting of lay members exclusively, but presided over by their ministers as chairmen. He had no wish to dictate his system to them, but he did think an infusion of that principle into their system would confer a large amount of benefit upon them [cheers].

Mr. Richards, one of the honorary secretaries, then read letters of sympathy, and regretting inability to attend, from Mr. E. Miall, M.P., editor of the *Nonconformist*; the Rev. Mr. Kirkus, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Leifchild; and the Rev. George Southern, a recently suspended Wesleyan minister.

Mr. G. W. S. Harrison, ex-Mayor of Wakefield moved the first resolution, which was:—

That this meeting earnestly protests against the dogma of pastoral supremacy now maintained and acted upon by Wesleyan ministers, believing it to be opposed to the teaching of God's word,



destructive of the rights pertaining to Christian societies, and at variance with the usages of all Protestant churches.

He said if there were no other grounds of complaint against the Methodist Conference than the one referred to in the resolution, it would to his mind be sufficient to justify the agitation which, for the past three years, had existed in the connexion. The doctrine of pastoral supremacy, which had been distinctly claimed for the preachers, was opposed to the precepts of the New Testament, which taught Christians to believe that "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren"—was injurious to the people over whom the preachers exercised authority; injurious to the preachers themselves, who were equally with their people unfit to be trusted with irresponsible power, and utterly subversive of the first principles of the Protestant faith. A friend connected with another denomination once said to him, "Your ministers appear to be more anxious to obtain ecclesiastical power than to spread evangelical truth;" and the manner in which they had dealt with the events of the last few years fully justified such a conclusion [hear, hear].

Mr. W. H. Cozens Hardy, in seconding the resolution, said that the struggle in which Wesleyan Reformers were engaged was no mere party quarrel or sectarian dispute; it wore a graver aspect, and involved more vital and important principles [hear, hear]. It was, he admitted, very humiliating, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to be called on to vindicate the principles of civil and religious liberty, and to summon public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the land, for the purpose of exposing the tyranny of the Wesleyan Conference—a body of ministers supported and upheld by the voluntary contributions of the people; but the despotic and tyrannical doings of that august assembly had rendered it absolutely necessary for every friend of civil and religious liberty to combine together and endeavour to reduce that despotism to naught [hear]. The real question at issue was this, Are the people to have no authority whatever in the church? [hear, hear.] Were they to tamely recognise the bold, audacious, and impudent assumptions and claims of the voluntary priesthood? What were those claims and assumptions? They claimed, "by divine right," the absolute and irresponsible authority in the church. They maintained that they had received from John Wesley a "sacred deposit," which admitted neither of alteration nor modification. By virtue of that "sacred deposit," they usurped the prerogative of making all laws for the government of the people; they claimed the right of admitting and expelling all members from their Christian church; and, in the exercise of their godly discipline, they also claimed to be judge, jury, witnesses, yea, and even executioners [hear, hear]. Moreover, by virtue of that "sacred deposit," they had had the audacity to claim all the chapels of the community, and all their schoolrooms throughout the country, though paid for and built by the people, and openly declared "the chapels are ours, the debts are yours." They nominated, by virtue of the same "sacred deposit," all the officers and all the committees, whether lay or clerical; they appointed all the collections, they levied all the taxes, and they applied all the money, without consulting the people. But, beyond that, the Conference had also attempted, in virtue of their "sacred deposit," to control the liberty of the people [hear, hear], and to stifle free discussion throughout the country; and such was their absolute dominion over the people, that a local preacher was not permitted to preach beyond his own circuit without the permission of his superintendent. Neither were the people permitted to attend reform meetings like that, without rendering themselves liable to the highest ecclesiastical penalties. He asked that meeting, was such a state of things to be endured—was it to be permitted to remain in a free country? [No, no.] They said No. He, too, said No—"No, never; a thousand times never" [laughter and applause]. He was really astonished to see how Dr. Bunting, and others of the same sort, could go on the platform at Exeter Hall, and declaim against the despotism exercised by ecclesiastical power in foreign countries, and yet shut their eyes to the very same tyranny practised by themselves at home. He was forcibly reminded of the well-known words of Cowper,—

"Their own defects, invisible to them,  
Seen in another they at once condemn."

[applause]. The martyr Latimer, said to his brother-martyr Ridley, just before the match was put to the faggot, "Ridley, we shall light such a candle in England this day as, I trust, will never be put out;" and so he now said, they had lighted such a torch of agitation throughout the country as, he trusted, never would be extinguished until the despotism of the Methodist Conference were utterly and for ever extinguished [loud cheers].

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Thomas G. Horton, formerly a Wesleyan minister, moved the following resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the powers now claimed and exercised by district meetings to interfere with and set aside the decisions of our local courts, is an abuse of the Connexional principle, destructive of the scriptural independence of our societies, and is an unconstitutional tension of the original jurisdiction of district meetings.

In a lengthened and powerful address he pointed out the illiberal constitution, the irresponsible authority and despotic acts of district meetings, which he amusingly compared to the paw of a wild beast. In his opinion, he said, it sustained the same relation to the Methodist Conference as the paw of a Polar bear did to the bear, whilst it bore the same relation to the Methodist people as the said paw bore to the victim of the bear [laughter and applause]. It was the facile, prehensile, powerful organ whereby the Conference seized hold of its victim, and destroyed it in its relentless grasp. And it was, to say the least of it, an extraordinary coincidence, that whilst the paw of the

bear was formed of four co-ordinate claws placed side by side, and one behind to clench the grasp, so was the minor district meeting constituted of four co-ordinate preachers, with equal powers, and a chairman behind to clench the grasp of the meeting upon its unfortunate victim [much laughter and loud cheers]. It dwelt in icy regions, as some of them very well knew, but it had a nice, soft, warm fur for itself [laughter]. It was not unlike that animal in the quiet and silent manner of its approach, for often, before a member knew he was to be its victim, he found himself crushed by its grasp [hear, hear]. It was bland in its touch, but most horrible in its hug [applause]. Altogether, of all the voracious, carnivorous wild beasts he knew of or had seen, the Wesleyan Conference was more like a Polar bear than anything else [loud laughter and cheers]. Continuing his observations on the general policy of the Conference, the speaker observed:—

Existing Wesleyanism aims at indefinite self-propagation, and promises itself, in the semi-insanity of its dreaming dotage, sooner or later, to gain the ascendancy over all other churches. Should it ever come to pass that it should obtain predominant sway over all things in this England of ours, I ask, what would it do for our secular interests—for our civil liberties? [hear, hear.] There is, Sir, in Methodism all the material of, and disposition for, a great grinding political despotism—a flagrant worldliness, an intense Secularism, pervades all its machineries and arrangements [hear, hear]. Pounds, shillings, and pence, are marked up on all its gates, wherever you look at them. Has it not large property in this country—perhaps to the extent of two millions? Does it not levy taxes, impose fines, limit territories, meddle with elections—as at Stockport, and other places [hear]—has it not said that it can influence Parliament almost any way, that it can turn the scale, on any great public question? [hear.] You talk about Popery; why, if the [question] were seriously put to me to choose between Popery and Buntingism as the ruling section in this land, I would certainly be inclined to say, "Well, we have superior learning on the side of Popery at all events [hear, hear]—we have something more gentlemanly on the side of Popery, we have greater antiquity on the side of Popery; we have original claims to a good deal in this country on the side of Popery, and we have more sympathy with popular enjoyments on the side of Popery [hear, hear]. We could have more learned sermons, more noble structures, more beautiful pictures, more gorgeous ceremonies, more heart-inspiring music,—if we must have either one or the other, let's have Popery" [loud cheers]. I am glad that I am here this evening, and that I have this opportunity of entering my most solemn protest, whatever that protest may be worth, against Conference power, Conference obstinacy, and Conference arbitrariness. The Wesleyan Reform movement is, I believe, a part of a great movement, and that great movement may be called the Reformation of the nineteenth century. I believe you are doing a great work, not simply in the narrow circle of Methodism, but in the circle of English society at large. You are entering on a crusade against highfown priestly arrogance on every side, and are endeavouring to redeem the gospel from that which has hitherto tended only to caricature it [hear, hear]. In this crusade I wish you Godspeed [applause]. Go on; it is a ten years' war upon which you have entered, like the siege of Troy. Go on, you may spend nine years in splendid but fruitless hostile demonstrations, but in the tenth year, your God will arise and give strength and conquest to your armies, and this shall be the shout of your victorious hosts, *Troja fuit*—Troy was, but is not, and shall be no more for ever [loud cheers].

The Rev. Thomas Rowland seconded the resolution, and gave some interesting particulars respecting his own treatment by the Conference, in illustration of the principles laid down by previous speakers.

The resolution having been adopted,

Mr. W. Martin, of Manchester, moved, in an eloquent speech:—

That this meeting, while avowing its firm attachment to the Connexional principle, earnestly contends that at present it is solely employed for the purpose of promoting the interests and consolidating the power of the Wesleyan Connexion, being for all practical purposes entirely isolated from each other. It, therefore, demands the removal of all vexatious restrictions on the free interchange of opinion and cordial co-operation of the various circuits on matters affecting the general interests of the Connexion.

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving Mr. Martin's forcible address at length, and any attempt to curtail it would so mar it as to do the speaker injustice.

The Rev. James Everett seconded the resolution, which having been adopted,

Mr. Grosjean moved, and Mr. Gould seconded, the following resolution, which was also cordially received and passed:—

That this meeting, on reviewing the intolerant proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference during the last three years, avows its deep conviction that the questions at issue are intimately connected with civil as well as religious liberty, and believes that, but for the restraints imposed by the laws of our country, the heartless oppressions occurring on the continent would be repeated in this land; and, further, that this meeting regards the signs of the times as calling upon all Wesleyan Reformers for renewed and redoubled exertions in the cause of freedom, and pledges itself to their immediate adoption.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

Dwyer the Policeman, who was almost killed by Cannon the sweep, attended at the Lambeth Police Office on Wednesday, and informed the Magistrate that he was much better, though still suffering severely. The Home Secretary has presented him with a gratuity of £50, and the Commissioners of Police have just granted him six weeks' leave of absence, with full pay. The subscriptions received by the Magistrates for his use amounted to £102 1s. 1d.; of which Dwyer had only had £2. Mr. Elliott said he would consider what was best to be done with the hundred pounds: Dwyer thought of investing it in the Funds.

The standing orders have been declared complied with in the case of the Crystal Palace Company's bill.

## CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

The discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant and Mr. G. J. Holyoake on the relative merits of Christianity and Secularism, was resumed on Thursday last, in the Cowper-street School-room; the particular topic of debate being, "the death of Christ, its policy and its example." The Rev. J. Hinton presided as umpire, and Mr. Morley and Mr. E. Syme acted as chairmen for Mr. Grant and Mr. Holyoake respectively. The room was, as previously, densely crowded, the public interest in this discussion having rather increased than abated.

Mr. Holyoake, in opening the debate, said he desired that the proceedings of the evening should be in accordance with the wish of the umpire, and whatever of a contrary tone had been exhibited it had not been of his introduction. Having explained some points which he thought had been misapprehended and misstated by Mr. Grant on the previous evenings, he proceeded to discuss the doctrine of the atonement. This doctrine, he said, embraced several propositions: the universal sinfulness of man; the great death atonement of Christ for those sinners only who believed; expiation not by the sinner, but by a substitute; salvation by faith, and not by works; and, of course, damnation to all eternity for unpardoned sin. The doctrine of the universal sinfulness of man was discouraging and demoralizing—snapping the sinews of moral effort; while the contrary doctrine of the elementary goodness of human nature was a powerful inducement to purity and perseverance in wholesome development. But supposing a radical defect in human nature, this should not need a death to save us, as no man originated his own nature or the condition in which he found himself. Sacrifice by death was an old contrivance of paganism. We wanted not a meek man to die for us; but a great man to instruct us. If Christ, instead of bequeathing to the world the melancholy symbol of the cross, had set up some star-shining standard of wisdom—if he had made himself the apex of a pyramid resting on Aristotle and Homer, or Bacon and Shakespeare, what a different world we should now have! If our sin was inherited it was our misfortune, and we were not responsible; if acquired, we should expiate it ourselves, which would be a more wholesome process than expiation by an external hand. Human laws would not sanction substitutionary punishment, and surely there could be no antagonism between the ideas of human and divine justice. Then faith was not at our command—was not a virtue—and ought not to be made the ground of our salvation, which ought to depend upon works. Every sincere man was entitled to salvation, whatever might be his belief. Why should the Christian sit in orthodox inquisition over others? and why should men be dragged by religious criticism into one mode of faith, when, as many thought, higher and purer faiths were open to them. The worst feature, however, in the Christian scheme was its consigning the sinner to eternal and insufferable torment as a consequence of disbelief. The New Testament was always a sad book to him (Mr. Holyoake); its dark shadow was over the path of his boyhood, and when the struggle of life began it left him powerless. What language of terror, what images of despair did it contain? It revealed two Christs, Christ the gentle, and Christ the austere. He could not trust him who said, "Let little children come unto me," and yet uttered the words, "The believer shall be saved, and the unbeliever shall be damned;" who said, "Love your enemies," and yet threatened to cast all that offended into a furnace of fire, where there should be wailing and gnashing of teeth—into that dark pit large enough to hold a world, where you might hear, and that for ever, the shriek perhaps of your child, perhaps of your father. These were the consolations of Christianity! The whole scheme was unsatisfactory; the example was immoral. Let it not be said that the subject was too solemn for debate. If it was not too solemn to be preached about, it was not too solemn for him to question who had been doomed to hear it. Mr. Holyoake concluded by quoting "the prayer of Aquinas for Satan."

Mr. Grant said, Mr. Holyoake should have confined himself to the doctrine of the atonement, and not have entered on the discussion of the doctrines of man's depravity, responsibility for belief, eternal punishment, and other questions irrelevant to the debate. As to salvation by faith, could Mr. Holyoake save any one without faith in his system? If so, why did he seek to teach men his system, and endeavour to make them think with himself? Having quoted several passages from Robert Owen's lecture on marriage in proof of his (Mr. Grant's) assertions respecting the tendency of Socialist doctrines, he referred to Mr. Holyoake's remarks on the atonement. The principal question, he said, to discuss was not that of the philosophy of the atonement, but whether it was suitable to man, and how far it was suited to his natural longings. The sacrifices and religions of all nations showed that men longed for a sign or contract, a covenant or testament of pardon; and was it not philosophical to deal with man as he is, and meet his wants through the recognised channel of their expression? That was the best scheme which thus met the case, however it might afford some recondite questions to those who were too reasonable to be practical. There was a truth in all broad tendencies of man, and Christianity gave the only answer to those universal tendencies, and the only corrective to their previous misdirection. The atonement was to satisfy the world's wants, not the crotchets of a minute philosophy. A lock answered every purpose, if it baffled force to wrench it, or cunning to pick it, though its internal structure was not obvious to all. We could not understand the theory of life, and why it was nourished by certain material conditions; we knew, however,



that we were nourished by our food—that was our comfort and satisfaction, and an end of all philosophy. Could any one afford metaphysical satisfaction as to the growth of a tree? To say it was done by the laws of nature was to feed one's reason with the garbage of mysticism. Done by a law—this doing was the only law he knew. Was it done by being done? Was the process turned into a law, and then made a cause of itself? The whole explanation was unsatisfactory; but that here was good timber which would actually grow best in ascertainable circumstances within our own control—this was philosophy and satisfaction. The assertion was often made in infidel literature, that God was described as having no pity on man till an innocent victim was offered to appease divine wrath. This was a palpable perversion: "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he first loved us, and"—as an expression, not the cause, of it—"gave his Son to be the propitiation for our sins." "God so loved the world"—not because his Son was slain, but so as to "send his only-begotten Son, that whosoever, &c." Did it not, then, directly contradict scripture to affirm that God, according to the doctrine of the atonement, would have no mercy on man till a victim was offered, when he actually sent his Son from mercy—when God "was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them?" This prominent idea of Christianity ought to be well known and acknowledged by those who presumed to controvert its doctrines. Ought he (Mr. Grant) to have to instruct objectors in the well-known truth that Jesus Christ was the gift of God's love to mankind—not the motive for his mercy, but his way of showing it? They who needed to be taught that should rather attend a Testament class in a Sunday-school, than enter on an infidel platform.

Mr. Holyoake referred to various assertions made by Mr. Grant on the last evening, and especially to his denial of his (Mr. Holyoake's) statement of the doctrine of providence and prayer as a doctrine of the New Testament. Mr. Grant had said there was no such doctrine as that of a miraculous interference with the ordinary course of the laws of nature, and of prayer for defending ourselves from physical evils in the course of nature. Christ, however, perpetually interfered with the order of nature, and told his disciples, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will do it." Mr. Rathbone Greg, writing in the *Edinburgh Review*, said:—"No one can doubt that the opinion held by Christ and his disciples was that Jehovah is a God that heareth and answereth prayer; that favours are to be obtained from him by entreaty; that, in fact, apart from all metaphysical subtleties and subterfuges, the designs of God can be swayed and modified, like those of an earthly father, by the prayer of his children." Christ, moreover, said that these signs should follow those who believed (showing that he did not, as Mr. Grant said, intend miracles to cease with the apostles), "In my name they shall cast out devils—they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." To deny, therefore, what he (Mr. Holyoake) represented, was to deny the words of the Saviour himself. Mr. Holyoake then returned to the doctrine of the atonement, especially animadverting on what he considered a prominent element of the doctrine—the eternity of torment as a consequence of unpardoned sin. Such a doctrine, he said, was repugnant to all our notions of humanity and justice. It was said that the Queen of Begum had her throne placed over a living tomb, in which many unhappy persons were confined, that she might hear the groans of the dying. Europe was horrified at the narrative; yet this, if the Scriptures were true, was just what would take place with God, for he would in heaven hear the doleful cries of his miserable creatures as they burned for ever in hell. Mr. Grant said that mankind had panted from time immemorial for a sacrifice; had they panted from time immemorial to be eternally punished? It was that fearful element in the doctrine of the atonement which made it so unacceptable to him, and which made it a heritage of dismay to all who believed in it. It was that doctrine which enabled Christian ministers to invoke sometimes the law, and always public opinion, against Secularists—that was the sting of their doctrines, and the secret of their power. If it was said that the doctrine could not be understood, that the ways of God were "past finding out," how could men be benefited by thinking and meditating upon such a doctrine? How could we tell men to be merciful to their fellow-creatures, and yet tell them that God gave up his own Son to a terrible death? What occasion is it that his Son should have been sacrificed? Why the terrible expiation? Why that painful spectacle? Why our salvation by means of death? What had we done to render all this necessary? He would ask whether the death of Christ was to placate Deity or not. If it was, then Deity was angry—and the Scriptures said he was "angry with the wicked every day." But, if angry with the wicked, as Jonathan Edwards said, he was the most miserable of beings, seeing that there were millions of sinners who must be thus causing him infinite pain day and night. But if it was not intended to placate Deity, Deity was not offended; if not offended, there was no offence against him; if no offence, no sin—and it was not, therefore, "a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ came into the world to save sinners" from the wrath to come.

Mr. Grant said that Mr. Holyoake had failed to show wherein the doctrine of the atonement was demoralizing, but had contented himself with making the assertion without proof. He had still argued on the assumption that the atonement was to placate Deity, though he (Mr. Grant) had shown that that was not its object. As to the doctrine of prayer and providence, Mr. Holyoake, before entering further

into that question, should have answered his (Mr. Grant's) argument respecting Christ's refusing, when tempted, to throw himself down, in a vain dependence on a violation of material laws. That the atonement of Christ was an immoral example was one of the most dangerous of all the bold statements of men who talked of reason, instead of giving reasons for what they affirmed. When a man's sins were forgiven, was he or was society injured? It was not found so. Were professing Christians the most corrupt and corrupting members of society? Were non-professors foremost in condemning and avoiding crime, and foremost in every good work? Was not the contrary the case? Men pointed with triumph to an inconsistent professor. Inconsistent with what? With this "immoral" doctrine! Society always held Christians responsible to a severer code of morals than was applied to others—proving that the Christian doctrine was not an immoral one. Freethinkers had often said that the ease of obtaining forgiveness might become an incentive to sin. But the gospel did not absolve man from civil duties or protect him from civil punishment; so that after forgiveness the Christian had at least the same reasons for morality as the infidel. The denial of God and a future life took away the fear of God and of punishment, and acted as an incentive to sin more than the atonement could do. The gospel took away the fear, to introduce the love, of God; Secularism took away both, and so gave no motives for virtue, but only removed one check upon vice. Earthly motives of selfishness and present welfare were no inventions of Secularists, but were the necessary attendants on our condition, and presented the same motives to thieves when convenient, as to be honest when safe and respectable. Secularists said the atonement was immoral because it substituted mercy for justice; and their new morality was to remove both mercy and justice, and therefore encourage the guilty, whilst they gave no principles of gratitude to inspire with a reformatory element. Thus, if Christianity was bad, their system was worse, in the same respect. The Secular doctrine was also worse than the Christian in its denial of moral responsibility. Even Rush and the Mannings were defended by Secularists on the ground of physiological necessity; were these the men, then, who were to find immorality in the atonement, when their theory of circumstances obliterated all moral distinctions? Mr. Holyoake declared that the murderer was made by society itself. Would he have society nurse every man, rock all in cradles, and free all from temptations? Where would society be after the individuals were thus all dandled in the lap of a sentimental Communism, that made thieves, murderers, and assassins, the only injured people, and then shrank, with a tender conscience, from the immorality of the New Testament? Again, referring to the atonement, Mr. Grant said it was the secure and revealed basis of Christian morality. *Panthea*, a writer in the *Reasoner*, expressly acknowledged that "whilst the pervading idea of the New Testament is this, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved,' high personal virtues are indeed required of the believer; and it is distinctly asserted, 'Faith, if it have not works, is dead, being alone;' though the writer afterwards added, 'Even St. James does not hint at the possibility of works without faith being sufficient for salvation.' Without faith there could be no works. Faith, or the moral principle, gave the impulse and colouring to all actions; no man worked at a business who had not faith in it. So far was salvation by faith from diminishing our duties that it increased them and our ability. 'Do we make void the law through faith? God forbid. Yea, we establish the law.' 'Herein is the Father glorified, that we bear much fruit.' The ransom of Christ was to 'redeem us from all iniquity.' He 'laid down his life for his friends;' and we are his friends, who do whatsoever he commands. If we call him Master and Lord, we are to obey and imitate him. And was this an immoral example? Mr. Grant concluded by quoting Ephes. iv. 17—20, and several other passages of Scripture, inculcating good works as the fitting accompaniment and only true manifestation of faith.

Mr. Holyoake repeated some of his previous arguments against the doctrine of the atonement, contending that substitutionary expiation was useless, and detrimental to personal morality; that if carried out into human laws, it would lead men to be revengeful and merciless; and that, in its element of eternal punishment for sinners, it was revolting to human nature, and necessitated gross and inconsistent views of the Almighty. He did not deny that the Scriptures contained many excellent passages; but because he accepted these he did not consider himself bound to give credence to other passages which contradicted reason and opposed the holiest feelings of the heart.

Mr. Grant, after stating that Mr. Holyoake still passed by his arguments, and only made further affirmations without proof, drew attention to the various questions which had been discussed from the commencement of the debate, and the line pursued by Mr. Holyoake in reference to them. He said Mr. Holyoake had hitherto completely failed to show wherein consisted the superiority of Secularism over Christianity; and that until he had shown this he would have done nothing to the purpose of the debate. He asserted that all past Secular schemes with which Mr. Holyoake had been peculiarly associated had been palpable failures, and that men had yet to learn that they could derive any good thing from Secularism which Christianity opposed, or which it did not give them in full measure.

The discussion was then adjourned to Thursday, the 17th instant.

The Printer's Pension Society holds its annual dinner on the 19th of April, under the presidency of Dr. Layard, M.P., and with a host of distinguished stewards.

## OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.

The adjourned aggregate meeting of the working classes in favour of the above object took place on Wednesday evening, in Drury-lane Theatre—the former place of meeting, St. Martin's Hall, being too small for the numbers who were expected to assemble on the occasion. In a very short time after the doors were thrown open the spacious pit was densely crowded; the boxes and galleries were also well filled. The delegates, of whom about 100 were present, were accommodated on the stage. On the rising of the curtain the whole of the stage was discovered, with the beautiful representation of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on the proscenium.

In the absence of Mr. H. Mayhew, who presided at the former meeting, Mr. Pridaux, cabinet-makers' delegate, was unanimously called on to preside. Mr. Webster, carpenter, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, recognising the fact that Sunday is the only day on which it is possible for the working man to obtain that recreation which is necessary for health and to improve his mind, earnestly hope that the Legislature will sanction the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays, and thus enable the working classes to obtain on that day a higher, purer, and more intelligent and moral amusement than is now available to them.

He referred to the necessity of physical recreation and exercise for the working men, the great body of whom were in favour of this object. Religious gentlemen should bear in mind that it was quite as necessary for the working man to take care of his clay tenement as to attend to his religious duties [cheers]. Why should the working man be condemned for so doing?

Mr. Bains, brush-maker, seconded the resolution. He said that nineteen-twentieths of the society he represented were decidedly in favour of opening the Crystal Palace on the Sunday; and he believed the same might be said of the working classes generally [cheers]. This was the case, notwithstanding the disreputable means resorted to by many employers to prevent the free expression of their opinion. Amongst others, Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton had recommended their workmen not to sign the petition of this body. ["Hear, hear," and "Shame!"] All knew what advice or recommendations of employers to the employed amounted to [cheers]. If these gentlemen wished to be consistent, let them refuse to serve such houses with beer as opened their doors on Sundays [cheers]. But if they were unwilling to sacrifice their pockets to their principles, they must be held guilty of the veriest cant and the most palpable humbug [loud cheers].

Mr. W. Newton, in supporting the resolution, contended that the question was eminently a social one, and when advocated on social grounds must be more powerful than any consideration arising from particular modes of faith. Sunday was the only day on which the working man could take healthful, moral, pure recreation; masters would not pay the same for five days as for six [hear, hear]; consequently the working man was obliged to take advantage of the Sunday to obtain that relaxation which was necessary after being pent up in close and ill-ventilated apartments all the week [cheers]. Would any of their opponents contend that the Crystal Palace and its grounds would excite feelings more demoralizing than those of the tea-gardens, or Battersea-fields? If not, let them avoid standing in the way of the working classes obtaining a higher species of relaxation. It was said the publicans—who were the only parties having a direct license from magistrates (many of them clergymen) to sell on Sundays—were opposing the opening of the Crystal Palace; but surely an objection of that kind would come very ill from them [hear, hear]. Our aristocracy drove about the streets and parks at the west end on Sunday; and they had a perfect right to do this; but had not the poor man the same right to be driven on a railway, if he chose, to see the Crystal Palace? [hear, hear.] If the mention of divines was received with a jeer or a hiss, in any audience like that, they had nobody to thank but themselves for it, for not taking more pains with the moral and intellectual culture of the working classes [cheers].

The resolution was carried, with one or two dissentients, amidst the loudest acclamations.

Mr. Edwards, compositor, moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament, embodying the foregoing and other resolutions, adopted at the preceding meeting in the name of "the United Working Classes of the metropolis and its vicinity." The classes who were interested in this object might, he said, very reasonably be estimated at half a million of adult males, or a million and a half including their families; the whole of whom would be prevented visiting the Crystal Palace on any day but Sunday [hear, hear]. The majority of them could not take any other day without perilling their situations. Who, then, had a right to step in and say—"You shall spend this day according to our dictates;" or tell them that the whole time ought to be given up to religious worship? [cheers.] They could not force men to church, even if they were prevented from going elsewhere [hear, hear]. The opposition of the publicans was easily understood—no malt liquor was to be sold in the Crystal Palace [cheers]. Hence the opposition of the great brewers, whose liberality was such that, while the materials of their manufacture had fallen 50 per cent., they still exacted the same price from the working man for his pot of beer [hear, hear].

Mr. Mackay, bookbinder, seconded the adoption of the petition. The clergy had never come to the rescue of the working classes when the oppressor's foot was upon them. In proof of this, he would refer to the position of his own trade, and to what had been done with the binders for the Bible Society [hear]. Their wages had been reduced no less than 30 per cent. If the clergy were really the friends of the



working classes, they would support the opening of this "Sunday-school" [loud cheers].

The petition was adopted amidst loud cheering.

The Chairman said the meeting was one entirely of working men, at whose cost the theatre had been engaged; and a subscription would be opened to defray those expenses. Next day, a deputation of working men would wait on Lord Palmerston, to lay the case before him [cheers].

The question of opening the Crystal Palace on Sundays has been the subject of discussion by the teachers of the Islington branch of the Sunday School Union, who have held two meetings on the subject. The second meeting was held yesterday evening week, the Rev. John Weir, Presbyterian minister, in the chair. The question was brought forward in the following shape:—"Is it the duty of Sunday-school teachers to petition the Legislature to close the Crystal Palace, and other places of resort, on Sundays?" We have received a *résumé* of the discussion, but are unable to find room for it. It was conducted by various speakers on both sides with great spirit, but no definite conclusion seems to have been come to. The Chairman in his closing remarks said, he hoped that however they might differ as to their duty in petitioning the Legislature on the subject, they would all be of one mind as to the propriety of petitioning the Crystal Palace Company.

### Europe, and America.

A pamphlet written by a M. Billot, entitled *Lettres Françaises à Napoléon III.*, published in Paris, has excited much attention in this country, breathing the most sanguinary spirit towards England. The following extract will suffice as a specimen of its style:—

When your victorious flag shall wave over London you will summon the powers to a congress, where the just rights of all will be decided at an alliance really holy. France will resume her limits and all the maritime ports which are her due. Her colonies will be restored; Malta will be hers, and Egypt will flourish under her laws. Poland will be restored to independence, Russia will rule in the East, and Constantinople will become Christian; and the fraternity of peoples will then be a truth.

Thirty thousand English patricians will suffer—rather say 30,000 leeches will be destroyed, and 30,000 citizens created—150,000,000 men will be freed. England will date her emancipation, her prosperity, from the day when the universe shall be freed from the tyranny of this handful of men—of this knot of aristocrats, whose insolent despotism knows no bounds. She will no longer "press" her sailors, and 45,000 men will be restored to their maritime pursuits, to their families, and their liberty. She will no longer need to keep up a fleet of 600 ships, and to expend hundreds of millions for maintaining the means of barbarism and destruction. Her gold will belong to all, and will circulate for the life and happiness of all. What England has given us has been poison. In return we will impart to her the bread of life, for France has never afforded cause of regret to those who have followed in her noble footsteps.

This pamphlet is represented by the *Constitutionnel* as a Legitimist manoeuvre. The Legitimists, finding all chance of overturning the Government by peaceable means hopeless, think to foment a war, and then take advantage of it to effect a third restoration. Such is the explanation offered by the Bonapartist writer. The Legitimists deny the charge. The *Moniteur* of Monday contains an official article on the subject. It states that if it were not from a fear that the silence of Government would receive a false interpretation, such a publication would not merit more notice from the Government than from the public. But the Emperor, like France, ardently desires peace, and would not permit, by taciturnity, a sort of approbation to be given to sentiments which would be for Europe a permanent cause of inquietude and defiance.

The number of persons now in custody is only ten. Of these, Tanski, Etienne, Hartmann, and Lowenfeldt are foreigners; the first a Pole, the others Germans. The Government intends prosecuting on three grounds:—1st, for belonging to secret societies; 2nd, for propagating "false news;" and 3rd, for introducing clandestinely into France papers and publications prohibited by the Government. The police have, it appears, also discovered an office for what is termed *Nouvelles à la Main*, or bulletins of news and gossip, made out in manuscript, and which, in the present instance, are said to have been used for the purpose of circulating intelligence of a defamatory character against the Empress; and a libel against the same lady, in course of printing, was, it is added, seized by the police.

A preliminary warning has been given by the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône to the *Gazette du Midi*, for publishing an article offensive to the Government.

The *Emancipation Belge* states, that of 700 French refugees in Belgium, only ten are among the amnestied.

The elections throughout Spain have generally been in favour of the Government, who had already obtained a large majority. The Opposition, however, had gained some important advantages. At Seville, the candidates of the Electoral Union, Messrs. Cortina, Amon, and Manuel Moreno Lopez, had carried their election by a considerable majority. At Valencia and Bilbao, the Opposition had likewise triumphed. At Saragossa, on the contrary, the Ministry had succeeded. Messrs. Bravo Murillo and Betran de Lis, supported by the Government, had been re-elected.

There is no particular stirring news from Montenegro. Omar Pacha has addressed a proclamation to the insurgent districts, informing the Montenegrins that they have themselves to thank for the war; they may, however, purchase peace by submission. He

offers them religious liberty, with the right of electing their own judges and magistrates, subject to the control of the Pacha of Scutari; and he promises that no taxes shall be imposed except to maintain these officials, whose duty it will be especially to protect the poor; while the Montenegrins will be expected to protect the frontier. There is nothing in the proclamation about giving up arms. Meanwhile, until he receive answers, the Seraskier suspended operations.

The correspondent of the *Cassel Gazette* writes from Frankfurt on the 10th inst.:—"I can inform you, upon the best authority, that the Governments of France and England have addressed notes of similar tenor to Austria, demanding explanations respecting her marching of troops upon the Turkish frontier, to which the Vienna Cabinet has given a reply which has proved satisfactory to both Governments." This announcement coincides with an abatement in the movement of Austrian troops towards Turkey, which is reported in several Vienna letters; and by an article in the *Paris Moniteur* of Monday, which concludes a long and semi-official review of the contest of Montenegro with the Ottoman Porte, by stating that arrangements are in progress to terminate this struggle in a manner which will be satisfactory both to the interests of the Porte and to those of the Montenegrins, which are far from being incompatible.

It is rumoured that the two Russian corps on their march towards the Danubian principalities have received orders to halt.

Accounts from Montenegro, of the 31st January, announce the arrival of a British steamer off the Bojana, to watch operations.

The *Mediterraneo* of Genoa of the 8th states that the people of Rimini, punished for an act perpetrated by a few ruffians, had appointed a deputation, who waited at Bologna on General Nobili, Commander-in-Chief of the corps of occupation in Romagna. They expostulated with that officer against the enormity of the contribution required from the town, and the General consented to reduce it from 30,000 to 2,000 scudi.

Much alarm is felt at the present moment about the Muratists in Sicily, and, in consequence, several arrests have taken place there recently.

There has been of late a great deal of discussion in the Prussian Chambers. The two main questions have been the constitution of the Upper Chamber and the communal law of 1850. It has been resolved that the Crown shall nominate the Peers, as in England. The communal law, however, which created elective municipal corporations throughout the kingdom, has been repealed. This law was approved in the Rhenish provinces; but in others, where the feudal element still lingered, it was intensely hated by the nobles. Hence its repeal. This is another victory gained by the reactionary party.

M. Waldbott's motion in favour of giving larger liberty to the Jesuits, was rejected in the Second Chamber on the 12th inst. by a majority of 175 against 123 votes.

The Civic Court of Königsberg has annulled the prohibition of Gervinus's work, which the public prosecutor had issued arbitrarily.

An answer has been put forth by Gervinus at the Heidelberg Court, to the indictment charging him with inciting to high treason and endangering the public peace. He says:—

The statement that I represent the abolition of monarchy as a just and necessary act on the part of the people is so far from the truth, that even all the incriminated passages, separated as they are from their contexts, contain its refutation. The indictment makes me affirm of democratic forms of Government where I have only referred to "democratic institutions," such as the constitutions of England, Belgium, Norway, and other countries, show to be perfectly compatible with monarchy.

The whole affair has created a great sensation in Germany, and it is believed that the Professor will be acquitted, since the charge of inciting to high treason is quite untenable on the basis of the legislation of Baden, and the alleged tendency of the incriminated book to endanger the public peace cannot in anywise be shown.

For some time past the accounts of Hungary, coming through Vienna, have spoken of the distracted state of the country; of the great want of confidence in the Austrian Government; of capital punishments said to be executed upon robbers and murderers; and generally descriptive of anything but a stable condition of affairs. The *Times* correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 6th inst., gives us a glimpse of the state of feeling among the only class from whom Austria can expect sympathy.

The day before yesterday, a letter penned by a most faithful subject of the House of Hapsburg was placed in my hands. After observing that the authorities can have but a faint idea of the true state of Hungary, the writer says:—"The recent juridical-political ordinances have exasperated the Conservatives in the highest degree, and the state of public feeling in this unfortunate country is such that Government must be prepared for the worst. No one doubts that a revolutionary net is spread over the whole land. If France should break the peace, what would become of us? The masses, which have learned nothing by experience, would act as they did in 1848." Mention is also made of a prevalent rumour that a superior commissary of police and seven postmasters had been arrested, though no one could guess why. From Croatia no information so direct as the preceding has reached me; but it is notorious that the inhabitants of the South Slavonic provinces are as discontented as their Magyar neighbours, and perhaps even more dangerous. The latter have blood as fiery as their wine—the Slavonic races, though of a much colder temperament, are both crafty and revengeful.

The arrival of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople from Jerusalem had created a great sensation. "Two mighty elements, Catholicism and Schism, have cast their gauntlets at each other's feet, and that on neutral ground." Achmet Bey has concluded his mission to Tunis, apparently to the satisfaction of both parties (France and Turkey). The leader of the Druses in the Hauran has desired the English Consul not to trouble himself to pay him a second visit. It is believed that a new Cabinet is about to be formed.

From Jerusalem we learn that the priesthood was very wroth because the Patriarch had taken with him jewels to the value of 1,800,000 piastres, and 4,200,000 piastres, in two bills, as a present for the Sultana Valide. This is to give "emphasis" to his protest against the claims of the rival Church.

Intelligence from Boston comes down to the 2nd inst. On the 27th the Senate divided on the resolution of Mr. Cass, "directing inquiry, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as to what action of the Senate, if any, is necessary in consequence of the qualifications added to the Bulwer and Clayton treaty." The resolution was adopted. The other proceedings in Congress are uninteresting. In the extradition case of Kaine, who had been demanded by the British authorities in Washington, and whose cause has been so often argued before the United States courts, the Supreme Court at Washington had decided, on the 31st ult., to grant a re-hearing of the whole case, which was fixed to commence at New York on the 4th of April.

By the arrival of the mail steamer from California at New York, with two million dollars of gold dust, we are in possession of intelligence from the Golden State to the 1st of January, at which time the prices of provisions in California were very high, and a famine was very generally dreaded throughout the mining districts. Heavy snows and floods had occurred, and great suffering and numerous deaths were the consequence among the miners.

From Mexico we have advices to the 11th January; everything was still in a confused state. The presidency of Cevallos, although confirmed by the House of Representatives, was likely to be but ephemeral, as Santa Anna was almost certain to be proclaimed.

### OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Legislative Chambers were opened on Monday at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the Emperor in person, who was accompanied by the Empress. The following is an outline of his speech:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés,—A year ago I had you assembled within these walls to inaugurate the Constitution promulgated in virtue of the power conferred on me by the nation. Since that epoch tranquillity has never been disturbed. The law, by resuming its empire, permitted me to restore to their homes the greater number of those persons a rigorous necessity obliged it to punish. To such a point has the national wealth risen, that the portion of the Credit Mobilier, the value of which might be daily appreciated, increased alone by about two millions. The greatest development of work is seen in all branches of industry; the same progress is being realized in Africa, where our army has distinguished itself by heroidal achievements. The form of Government has been modified legally, and without being shaken, by the free suffrage of the nation: great works have been undertaken without any new tax being created and any loan made: peace has been maintained without showing any weakness: all the Powers have acknowledged the new Government. France to-day has institutions which may defend themselves, and do not depend on the life of one man. These results did not require great efforts, because they were suited to the mind and interest of everybody. To those who would deny their importance I will reply, that hardly fourteen months ago the country was nearly falling a prey to anarchy. To those who could regret that more has not been made of liberty, I will say, that liberty never did assist in founding a political edifice of any durability, but it crowns it when time consolidates it. We must not forget, besides, that if the immense majority of the country trusts to the present for the future, there are always incorrigible persons who, forgetful of their own experiments, of their past terrors, and their disappointments, persist in repudiating the national will, impudently denying the reality of facts, and, in the middle of a sea which becomes every day calmer, making appeal to tempests of which they would be the first victims. These occult practices of various parties serve, on every occasion, but to show their impotency; and the Government, instead of getting alarmed, thinks, before all, of well administering France and of reassuring Europe. In this double purpose the Emperor has the firm intention of diminishing the expenses and armaments, and of devoting to useful application all the resources of the country; of maintaining legally the international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses the formal intention to remain at peace you must believe her, for she is powerful enough not to fear, and, consequently, not to deceive, any one. You will see, Messieurs, by the Budget to be presented to you, that our financial position was never better for these twenty years past, and that public revenues have increased beyond all expectation. The effective force of the army, however, already diminished by 30,000 men during the last year, will soon undergo a further reduction of 20,000. Most of the laws which will be laid before you will not exceed the limit of ordinary exigencies. These are the most favourable indices of our situation. People are happy when Government does not require to recur to extraordinary measures. Let us, then, thank Providence for the visible protection it has granted to our efforts, persevering in the way of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and thereby prevents all reaction. Trusting always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we owe to each other, let us be proud to see within so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous within, and honoured abroad.

To speech terminated amidst unanimous and often repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive l'Impératrice!"



## THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

[The following article from the *Italia e Popolo* has been translated and sent to us by a friend, with the object of making public, facts connected with the cause of European freedom, and thereby of stimulating the sympathy of its friends in this country:—]

The journals of the Austrian Empire confess that in two years the paternal Government in Hungary condemned to death 2,000 of the "briganti."

It is necessary to say that this occurred only in Hungary, properly so called; that is to say, in that part of it which extends to the *Banato*. In this number are not included the ministers, the generals, nor that multitude of persons who were hung, shot dead, or dying every day in the prisons of Kufstein, of Josephstadt, of Theresianstadt, and at other places. A correspondent of Pesth writes to the *Nation*, that after the publication of this official account, the zeal of the councillors of war, stimulated by the statistics, became more active than ever. He cites among others that of Tzeged, which seemed to such a degree inspired thereby with the high feeling of its mission that *apropos* of the continual hangings it was said that the trade in cord would become a flourishing one.

And who are these "briganti?" Ask such a question of all the Hungarians. Under this name are classed men worthy of the highest esteem—old soldiers of the revolution—poor fugitives who prefer misery to the service of the oppressors. As instances: a miserable father of seven children, hung for having offered an asylum to a deserter. Another, the possessor of a small fortune, and therefore not obliged to steal for a living, was hung, and his property fell into the hands of those other brigands who call themselves judges. And if the hand of the Government has not in other cases confiscated the goods of those sentenced, the executioner, one of the most interested defenders of order, comes and makes himself master of the vestment of the victim, and of all the little which should go to the orphans, whom no one would dare openly to assist, under pain of being arrested and considered as a brigand.

In the midst of such horrors there is one singular fact which we would make known.

A band of brigands, say the Austrian journals, entered Sneged (be it observed that this is a city containing 40,000 souls), arrested the soldiers at their posts, disarmed them, bound them, took possession of the chest—some say of the customs, some of the taxes (*imposte*)—and placed it upon a waggon.

Scarcely had the waggon moved, when a wheel broke. This band did not move from the spot, but in the midst of this city of 40,000 souls—a fortified city, with a garrison, a council of war—it goes quietly to work, gets the wheel mended, and goes on its way without saying a word to any one, and, what is more strange, without any one making a complaint; and this manner of acting is called an act of brigands.

Now, how is it possible that such actions can take place without the adhesion of the citizens? How is it likely that in a city of 40,000 souls, a handful of men could carry out, or even conceive the idea of, such an undertaking, without trusting to the entire population for their approval of the passing of the monies extracted from them by a greedy, oppressive Government, into the hands of their fellow-citizen brigands?

And there is another proof to demonstrate how these so-called brigands are loved in the country. Promises of rich reward are made by the Austrian authority to all those who shall have murdered, delivered up, or solemnly denounced any brigand. Now there is not an instance of a Hungarian having availed himself of such reward by yielding to the desires of the Government. And this is interesting, as showing how much these brigands differ from those which Europe wishes to present to the Court of Vienna.

In fact, to Austria every one is a brigand who carries arms—for he is taken, tried, and hung; a brigand is he who has in his possession an old rusty gun, fit at most to scare a wolf which is on the watch for the flock; brigands are those who in any part of the house have a piece of iron, a blade, any instrument of defence; brigands are all those who are not devoted to, and do not confide in, a Government which, once ingloriously defeated, turned to the Cossack for help to defend itself from its disgrace.

Two thousand brigands hung in two years in Hungary, properly so called, only! a thousand per year, that is to say, or eighty-three and a fraction every month!! It is really a hunt of men from one extremity to the other of heroic Hungary—it is a veritable shambles, compared with which the Russian invasion and the executions of Haynau are trifles!

After these sad and tremendous statistics of Austrian vengeance, we demand of all honest men, if the right of insurrection is not the most sacred and the highest right of our age?

On this right stands now all the future of the people, because it is at once the right of their own preservation, the right of a just and legal defence, against the usurpation of foreign executioners.

The slow continued progress of ideas may now be considered much less Utopian; when eighty-three patriots are plundered and strangled by the month for two years, to petition for benefits from the liberality of princes, to wait for the effects of popular instruction, is worse than an error, it is a sin. In a people so tormented, there can be but one desire, one purpose—the desire of revolution—the purpose of combating with the assassins, and exterminating them.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The annexation of Pegu to the British dominions in India is now an accomplished fact. The Overland Mail brings the following proclamation on the subject:—

## PROCLAMATION.

The Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops.

The just and moderate demands of the Government of India have been rejected by the King; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that has been done has been disregarded; and the

timely submission, which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld.

Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor-General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East.

Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out. Civil government shall immediately be established, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts.

The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection of the British Government, whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

But if the King of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British Government, and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the provinces it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must, of necessity, lead to the total subversion of the Burmah State, and to the ruin and exile of the King and his race.

By order of the most noble the Governor-General in India in Council,

C. ALLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.  
Dec. 20, 1852.

The *Bombay Times* says, no one can suppose that the King of Burmah will renew friendly relations with the British Government, or cease to molest us in the occupation of a province, seized in compensation for the infliction of injuries which he pronounces imaginary. According to the Burmese version of matters, the British Government has nothing to complain of, and has been the aggressor all through—we are entitled according to them to no apology, and to no indemnification, and they are, they maintain, warranted in endeavouring to recover the territory we have taken, and avenge the wrongs we have inflicted on them. Should these apprehensions be realized, the Burmese war has only been suspended, it is not closed; it must be resumed immediately in an altered character, and peace will only be re-established by an advance on Ava.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong comes down to December 28. The accounts from the disturbed districts seem to be more favourable for the Imperial troops. It is reported that Su has been successful against the insurgents in the Oonum province, and has taken several thousand prisoners, which, if confirmed, is important, the country being a leading communication with the interior. Letters from Amoy of the 3rd instant, mention a serious disturbance there, originating in some irregularities in conducting the emigration of Coolies or labourers by the Chinese brokers and their agents employed. It was not till the marines of her Majesty's steamer "Salamander" were called in that quiet was restored. During the affray, after the greatest forbearance, the marines were obliged to fire on the mob, and, it is reported, that some Chinese were killed and several wounded. In consequence of this, on the 9th Dec., her Majesty's steamer "Hermes" proceeded to Amoy, with the Secretary of the Superintendent of Trade, to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. Latest dates from Amoy are to the 24th Dec., when all was perfectly quiet. There has been a rather severe shock of earthquake at Shanghai, which caused much alarm, but not much danger.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Hamburg papers announce a new line of packet ships to ply between that port and Australia, under the auspices of Messrs. Ross, Vidal, and Co.

Books are very extensively printed at Berlin on linen prepared for the purpose. It is the invention of an apothecary named Snger, and is found very admirable in large schools for the poor.

The cholera has not only made its appearance in Breslau, but seems to increase in virulence.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the Pacha of Egypt has given orders for levelling the Isthmus of Suez.

TAHITI.—Private letters from Tahiti state that the Governor of the French possessions in Oceania was on the point of sending an expedition against the Navigator Islands, to punish the natives for the insult they had put upon the missionaries and French traders.

JESUITS AT A DISCOUNT.—A Panama paper of the 17th ult., mentions the arrival of the Ecuadorian national vessel "Hermosa Carmen," arrived from Guayaquil with a cargo of 32 Jesuits, who had been expelled by the Ecuadorian Government. They were consigned to the Governor of Panama, with a request that he would put them through the Isthmus and out of the country with all commendable care and speed.

ANOTHER REPLY TO THE "WOMEN OF ENGLAND."—Mrs. Tyler, widow of ex-President Tyler, had replied, in a letter of great length, to the Duchess of Sutherland's letter—"The Women of England to the Women of America on the Slavery Question." The address is published in the *Times*. It is very long and very tart.

THE SUNDERLAND SHIPWRIGHTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS have agreed to set on foot a Court of Equitable Arbitration, on the basis of the famous *Conseils de Prudhommes* in France. Masters and men are each to appoint a committee of nine to constitute the proposed court, and its decision of disputed questions is to be final.

## COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Propositions for establishing cheap colonial postage were lately issued by the Colonial and International Postage Association; and a special meeting of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week to consider them. Sir John Boileau occupied the chair. In the course of his opening speech he read the following extract from a letter by Sir John Pakington, lately received:—

I greatly desire to see a system of cheap postage established between this country and our colonies. When I was at the Colonial Department, I pressed on the Postmaster-General my opinion of the great importance of conceding this boon. I begged his marked attention to the point, and if I had continued in office it was my intention to have used every exertion to effect it. I shall be happy to co-operate with your committee in any manner in my power; and I trust the present Government may be induced to attach as much importance to the subject as I did. I consider it a great national subject, the interest of which is daily increasing.

Mr. Yapp, the Secretary of the Postage Society, detailed some of the existing grievances. "At present, the postage on a letter to our foreign possessions varies from 8d. to 1s. 10d., the average being about 1s. There are two rates to each colony, according to whether the letter be sent by private ship or by packet. In some cases the letters must be prepaid, in others it is optional, while from some of the colonies letters cannot be prepaid under any circumstances; and, lastly, whatever the amount paid on this side, a writer knows not how much his correspondent will have to pay before the letter will be given up to him. The total gross income from colonial correspondence is less than £200,000 per annum. Thus, supposing the average postage to be 1s., we have less than four millions of colonial letters, or only one-hundredth part of the total number of letters passing through the Post-office during the year. Consequently, many letters must go by other channels."

The main resolution agreed to was, that the Penny Postage system should be extended to "the whole of the British colonies and possessions."

THE ALDERMEN AND THE PIGEONS.—The Committee of Aldermen have had a merry discussion respecting the City pigeons that have had their abode in and about the Guildhall. The hall-keeper had ordered them to be killed off, on the ground that they annoy him and the neighbours, and even the guests at the City banquets in the Hall. It appeared that the birds have increased from sixteen to eighty, and really do cause some annoyance; and eventually the Aldermen consented that their numbers should be reduced one-half.

THE GREAT OBELISK exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, and which it was at one time feared would leave the country, has been purchased by the inhabitants of Whitechapel. It is to be erected in the centre of the haymarket, supporting four lamps, and surrounded by an octagonal pavement with eight posts, for the protection of foot-passengers. The ceremonial of laying the first stone took place on Thursday se'ennight.

THE MURDER NEAR ILFORD.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Toller, murdered by a tramp, named Charles Saunders, was held on Wednesday. A policeman described his apprehension of Saunders; who first denied, but afterwards confessed the murder, and ascribed it to some unintelligible motive of revenge. A surgeon stated that death had been caused by a deep gash in the throat. The verdict was, "Wilful murder against Charles Saunders."

LORD LONDONDERRY is going to construct, at his own expense, a railway between Sunderland and Seaham. On Tuesday last he cut the first sod with a silver-mounted spade, threw it into a mahogany barrow, wheeled the barrow to his carriage, on the top of which the barrow, sod, and spade were placed. After which, luncheon was served at Seaham Hall, followed by toasts and speeches.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—This national survey is now rapidly progressing towards completion, under the direction of Sir H. T. de la Beche and his coadjutors, in the Museum of Geology, London. The Maps are founded on the topographical survey made by the Board of Ordnance, the colouring upon them being the results of the observations made by the gentlemen employed in the geological survey.

SURPRISING ESCAPE.—During the past week an accident occurred on the South Devon Railway which was likely to have resulted in the instantaneous death of a gentleman. It appears that on the arrival of the up mail at the St. Thomas station, the gentleman, who was in a first class carriage, not waiting for the door to be opened by the guard, stepped out, as he imagined, on the platform, but it turned out to be the parapet of a viaduct, and he fell a distance of twenty-one feet. The occurrence was witnessed by some of the porters at the station, and they immediately ran to his assistance, expecting to find him either killed or severely wounded. To their great astonishment, however, he had received no injuries, and it is said that he took so little notice of his fall that he was actually engaged in looking for his spectacles.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The *Lancet* states that insanity is on the increase among the working classes in the parish of St. Marylebone, and that none but those whose duties bring them in contact with the sufferers can form an idea of its fearful spread. There are now no less than 494 chargeable to the parish. In St. Pancras insanity also prevails to an unusual amount, especially among the humbler classes.



**ACCIDENT TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM.**—The first Lord of the Admiralty narrowly escaped serious injury on Wednesday morning. He was on his way from the Palace to the Admiralty, in a Hansom's cab, when, just opposite the Duke of York's column, in Pall Mall, the horse dropped down dead, and Sir James was violently jerked out of the cab on his head. Although the Right Hon. Baronet sustained an injury to the nose and mouth, and lost a tooth, he was enabled to attend to Board duties at the Admiralty in the course of the day.

**ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.**—A young man named William Pickles has been committed for trial at the Appleby assizes on a charge of attempting, by placing about 12 cwt. of stone blocks upon the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near the Milnthorpe station, about midway between Lancaster and Kendal, to overthrow the up and down mail trains. Fortunately, though the engines of both trains sustained some damage, neither of them was thrown off the line.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.**—A Devonport paper records that a stoker on board H.M. ship "Valorous," lying at that port, was visited a few days ago by a gentleman who informed him that he was entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, and the immense property attached to the title—of the value of some £34,000 per annum. The feelings of the poor fellow on learning the almost incredible transformation that had taken place in his affairs may be readily conceived. We hear that the hero of this "romance of real life" immediately departed for London, in company with the gentleman alluded to, in order to complete the necessary arrangements previous to taking possession of his enormous wealth and "new-born" honours.

**THE PEACE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.**—The friends of peace have not delayed in commencing their operations. On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at the Great Public Room, Broadmead, Bristol, for the purpose of considering the proposed extension of our warlike armaments. The chair was taken by W. D. Wills, Esq. A long conversation having taken place, Mr. Herepath said, he understood from the Chairman there was no intention to propose any resolutions, but he thought Bristol people ought to express their minds, and he was prepared with a resolution he had sketched, and he would propose:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, a war of aggression or for the acquisition of territory is to be deprecated, but it considers that every Englishman should be protected in peace in his own home, and it is the duty of every English Government to furnish him with such protection.

The resolution having been seconded, the Rev. H. Richard moved:—

That in the judgment of this meeting, while more than sixteen millions of money are already spent upon the national defences, it is not necessary nor expedient to add further to our military armaments on the vague apprehension of a French invasion, unsupported by any tangible evidence.

The amendment was ultimately carried by a considerable majority.

**SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.**—On Monday an important deputation, consisting of delegates from nearly every metropolitan parish, numbered upwards of 100 gentlemen, and accompanied by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Hutchins, M.P., waited upon Lord Palmerston on the subject of the mismanagement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission. A large body of facts were brought forward to show how inoperative and mischievous this body had been, and ascribing the evil to the want of local control over their expenditure. Lord Palmerston listened attentively, and thanked the speakers for their practical suggestions. He dwelt emphatically upon the importance of getting rid of two great nuisances—the refuse of the living and the remains of the dead. As to the manner of dealing with the former, he was not at the present moment decided, but he was so far prepared to say, that no local tinkering would be of any advantage. It must be one general system, and one great and comprehensive measure, whether under representative control or not. Upon the question of local government or centralization, he begged them to understand that he was not conveying any opinion. The same deputation then waited upon Sir W. Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, to complain of the injurious operation of the Metropolitan Building Act, which they said "has had the effect of injuriously limiting the size of houses, and, consequently, to have been a chief cause of the confined and miserable dwellings of the humbler classes in the metropolis. That it has encouraged bad building, and has been the means of covering the suburbs of the metropolis with thousands of wretched hovels, which are a disgrace to a civilized country." Sir William promised to give the subject his attention, and said that an inquiry should be made. He hopes to be able to introduce such a measure as would meet the exigencies of the case.

**UNION OF WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION METHODISTS AND WESLEYAN REFORMERS.**—On Monday evening last a meeting was held at Syke-street Chapel, Hull, for the purpose of publicly celebrating the union of a large number of influential members of the Wesleyan Association Methodists of Hull with the body of Wesleyan Reformers of that town. The chair was taken by George Cookman, Esq., Alderman. Mr. D. Rowland, of Liverpool, Rev. J. Youngman, Messrs. Sisson, Beeton, and other gentlemen took part. The "secession" was attributed to the unconstitutional and persecuting conduct of the Wesleyan Association Methodist Conference, especially as to "question by penalty."

## Postscript.

Wednesday, February 16.

### PARLIAMENT.

#### THE CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Bishop of Exeter moved for papers connected with the Clergy reserves in Canada, and proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to describe the origin of those Reserves and their position at the present time. The right reverend prelate contended that there were very strong grounds for the belief that the national faith was pledged to the maintenance of the grant on the terms provided by the original act, which gave the endowment to the Protestant religion for "all time to come," and added, that the present Ministry were the last persons from whom such an act of confiscation was to have been expected. The Duke of Newcastle declined to enter into the question on the present occasion, as it would be his duty to bring the matter before the House on a future occasion. The true defence of the proposed measure was, that it was founded on the right of internal self-government which had been conceded to the Canadian Legislature. After some observations from Lord DESART, the production of the papers, with certain exceptions, was agreed to.

In the lower House Mr. F. PERL moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves. He gave a concise history of these reserves, from the year 1791 until the act of 1840. Great changes had taken place since the latter period; the population had more than doubled; but the object of this bill was not to alter or interfere with the present condition of things; it merely vested in the Canadian Legislature the power, if it saw fit, of altering the existing arrangement, the matter being, not of imperial, but wholly and exclusively of colonial concern. He disclaimed, on the part of the Government, any unfriendly spirit towards the Church of England. An ample guarantee was provided for the security of the stipends now enjoyed by its clergy in the colony, and the Church of England, he doubted not, would win its way in the colony, as it had done in the United States, by the purity of its doctrines, by the soundness of its teachings, and by the virtues illustrated in the actions of its clergy.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON looked at the proposal "with sorrow, but without surprise," recognising in its principle a breach of solemn faith towards the Protestants of Canada, which he entreated the Government, especially Lord John Russell, earnestly to consider. He did not oppose the introduction of the bill, but reserved further objections.

Mr. VERNON SMITH considered that Sir John Pakington had completely evaded the main question, which was, whether we should legislate for Canada, or Canada had the right of legislating for itself? Were he a Canadian he might be in favour of the present system; but, as a determined advocate of the right of the colonies to self-government, he had but one course to take.

Sir R. H. INGLIS maintained the case of the Protestant clergy, in whose favour he adduced arguments which he said could not be denied by "the most ignorant and the most radical" of hon. members.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL would be rejoiced to find the Parliament of Canada agreeing to the act of 1840, and he was not quite sure that theirs was the very best policy in the matter. But the real fact was, that the Parliament of Canada had a right to settle the question for itself, and the Home Government had no right to interfere. It was on this ground that he supported the motion.

Mr. HUME thanked the Government for the measure which they proposed to take for securing a permanent peace in so important a colony. The motion was then agreed to.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—Mr. HUME having asked what were the intentions of the Government on the subject of the income-tax? Lord J. RUSSELL said he was glad of an opportunity of explaining that, in his statement on Thursday, he had not intended to say that the Government positively postponed the further consideration of the income-tax. He referred only to the necessity of so doing, should a Reform Bill be brought forward this session. He would give no further information on the subject prior to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. HUME, under these circumstances, gave notice that he should ask a question in reference to a new committee on the income-tax on an early day.

**THE SALE OF LAND.**—Mr. H. DRUMMOND moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land; the present state of the law on the subject he considered to press unjustly upon owners and occupiers. Mr. HEADLAM, in seconding the motion, alluded to certain opinions expressed in another place, and denied that either the present measure, or that for the registration of land, would have the effect of diminishing the control enjoyed by the proprietor over his land. Mr. HUME applauded the proposal, which would be most beneficial if it could be carried. He even was in favour of a bill for England, similar to the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill, by which means an estate might be sold in the space of five minutes, as had been done in Belgium on a recent occasion.

NOTICES were given by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, that on the 1st of March he should call the attention of the House to the injustice of exempting real property from paying probate and legacy duties; by Mr. LOCKE KING, that he should move for a select committee to inquire into every case where an election petition had been withdrawn on what ground such petition had

been presented, and on what ground withdrawn; by Mr. COLLIER, that on the 1st of March he should move the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the ecclesiastical courts ought not to be abolished; and by Mr. HINDLEY, that, in going into Committee of Supply on Friday, he should take an opportunity of asking whether Government intended to proceed to prosecution against the parties who had issued placards tending to deter persons from entering the militia.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Neither the press nor the public were admitted to the Tuilleries during the delivery of the Emperor's speech on Monday. The speech was rather favourably received at the Bourse. The positive announcement of an immediate reduction of 20,000 men in the army was a surprise, and had a manifest and immediate effect upon all descriptions of securities. The confident way in which the speech alludes to the financial situation was by many considered as evidence that the budget will bear examination better than has hitherto been supposed. The rise in the funds, however, was but trifling, and was not, such as it was, fully maintained till the close of business. The Three per Cents. speedily declined from the highest point of the day, under the influence of sales to realize profits. Yesterday, the funds rose, but fell again in the course of the day.

The Legislative body met yesterday, under the presidency of M. Billault, who informed the Assembly of the communication to him by the Minister of State of 21 bills, most of them of local interest. He then announced that he had received from M. Bouthir a letter conceived in terms so improper that he considered it his duty to abstain from reading it in public. "M. Bouthir," he said, "is free to give in his resignation, but it is not permitted that he should protest against the will of the nation and the Constitution." M. Bouthir exclaimed against the interpretation ascribed to his words, but the President ordered him to be silent, and declared that if during the next fifteen days he had not taken the oath required by the Constitution he should be considered as having resigned. After this incident the Assembly rose.

By intelligence from Milan, of the 10th inst., we learn that the city is perfectly tranquil. There had been, nevertheless, some attacks upon isolated soldiers. Public tranquillity had not been disturbed on any point in Italy.

The Swiss Government had consented to pay for three years an annual sum of 1,500 francs to the Lombard Capuchins who were expelled from the canton of Ticino, and an equal sum would be allotted to the Sardinian Capuchins.

### DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The "Queen Victoria" steamer, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, while on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, and during a heavy fall of snow, which rendered it impossible to discern anything from the vessel, struck on the rocks to the north of the Bailey Lighthouse, off Howth. She went down in about fifteen minutes afterwards. Some of the passengers took to the boats, and others endeavoured to reach the land.

It is supposed that she had about 100 passengers on board, beside the crew. Seventeen or eighteen persons reached the shore at Howth, in one of the vessel's boats. A number perished by the swamping of another.

The "Rosecommon" steamer, belonging to the same company, happened, fortunately, to be lying-to in the vicinity at the same time, having first grounded in the river, in the night, in consequence of the darkness, and when the captain heard the alarm of the "Victoria" he sent off his boats, which saved several deck passengers. These people were landed at Kingstown, of course in a wretched condition. The captain and second and third mates have perished. It is feared that the total number of lives lost exceeds fifty souls.

**IMPUDENT ROBBERIES AT CAMBERWELL.**—On Monday last a woman called at several houses in the neighbourhood of Camberwell-grove, and on representing to the servants that she had "come for the washing," succeeded in obtaining large bundles of wearing apparel and house linen. The discovery of the imposition was not made till the real "washerwoman" called several hours after, the thief having had abundant opportunity of getting clear off. Besides the inconvenience to which the families have been subjected, the loss has been very considerable. In one instance the servant has "given out a month's washing."

**THE NAVY ESTIMATES.**—The navy estimates, to be moved on Friday, for the current year, amount to £6,235,493, being an increase of £399,905 on the last, when they were £5,835,588.

**DEATHS BY COLD ON DARTMOOR.**—Corporal John Panton and privates George Driver and John Carlin, belonging to No. 7 (Captain Brown's) Company, 7th Regiment Royal Fusiliers, stationed at the Dartmoor-prison, Prince-town, unfortunately lost their lives on Saturday night in the snow on Dartmoor, where they had ventured contrary to advice. They perished in a snow drift.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, February 16.

The supply fresh up very scanty, and the trade very firm at Monday's rates.

Arrivals.—Wheat—English, 770 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 1,230 qrs. Barley—English, 1,190 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 590 qrs. Oats—English, 340 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 6,760 qrs. Flour—English, 1,950 qrs.; Foreign, 700 sacks.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom *POST-OFFICE ORDERS* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, as heretofore.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Samuel Purcell."—Too late for notice this week.

"Thomas Dick."—We should have been glad to have inserted his letter, but having already two upon the same subject, we cannot spare space for more.

"E. F."—We cannot re-open the subject again.

"L. B."—The question must remain in abeyance while Parliament is sitting.

Received for a place of worship for the ragged poor of Spitalfields—from A. C. Stratton, Esq., Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, £2; "Juvenia," £3.

A title page and contents of the *Nonconformist* for 1850 wanted.

We must defer replies to other correspondents till next week.

A Second Edition of the *Nonconformist* will be published to-morrow, containing a full report of the dinner to Dissenting M.P.'s. Copies will be forwarded by the Publisher on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853.

## SUMMARY.

NATURE, though irregular, is unfailing. "Summer and harvest, seed-time and winter," may delay, but do not forget, their appointed coming. Winter, long-expected, is upon us at last, in his old accustomed garb; and threatens to make his stay remembered. On Friday night snow fell in picturesque plenty in and around the metropolis—but on Dartmoor, so heavily that a corporal and two privates of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, *en route*, unfortunately perished. It is touching to read of the fidelity to a mistaken sense of duty which dictated the reply of the corporal to a warning that the moor was impassable,—"We must obey orders."—Of more terrible interest is the intelligence that comes to hand even while we write—the "Queen Victoria" steamer, lost on Monday night, off Howth, fifty out of one hundred passengers perishing in the sullen waves.

Having described, according to our recent wont, in a separate column, the proceedings in the Commons House of Parliament during the past week, we have only to record that on Thursday the Lords also resumed; that the Earl of Derby failed to draw from his successor in the Premiership a statement of Ministerial intentions; and that on Monday, the Lord Chancellor enunciated his views and purposes on law reform. We gather from this opening performance of the noble and learned lord, confirmation of the general suspicion that public interests have not gained by the transference to his hands of the great seal from those of the vigorous Lord St. Leonards. Lord Cranworth sets himself against the amalgamation of law and equity processes—thinks that recent judicial reforms work so well, nothing more should be attempted—postpones action upon jurisdiction in wills and probates to an uncertain period—and of the three measures which he introduces, one is a revival of Lord Campbell's bill for the registration of titles; the second, for the improved administration of charitable trusts; the third, the large one of statute-law codification.

We may mention in the same connexion, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, as chairman of the Capitular Commission, has put out a list of questions to which answers are required from cathedral functionaries. The document is so defective that, if its blank spaces were faithfully filled up, we should still lack the exact information wanted—namely, what are the capitular re-

venues, and what the duties discharged by those who absorb them. A natural result, this, of setting men charged with culpable connivance at a great delinquency to detect its extent. To Lord Derby's Government we owe the constitution of the commission—but Lord Aberdeen's must not ride off upon the pretext that not enough is known to justify corrective action.

Lord Palmerston will not be permitted to rust in the Home Office the energies with which both hemispheres are familiar. The *Times* pictures for his contemplation the Augean stables of London; and parochial deputations, one hundred strong, urge him at once to recommence the labours of Hercules. His lordship seems nothing loath. He has already discharged at the metropolitan graveyard keepers, one of those fiery phrases with which he has been accustomed to shock the ears of courtly diplomatists; and invites the vestries to purge their respective territories of sanitary abominations, just as he invited the people of England to back him as the "judicious bottleholder" for Hungary.

There are other signs of public life. The working men have had a second great meeting—this time in Drury-lane Theatre—on the Crystal Palace question. The absence of Mr. Henry Mayhew detracted something from the completeness of the oratory, but the order of the immense assemblage was admirably preserved by the journeyman cabinet-maker who filled the chair.—The Wesleyan Reformers have once more made Freemasons' Hall reverberate with their honest declamations and their just resolves: every succeeding demonstration seems to indicate increased breadth of view.—And Bristol has been the scene of a meeting to carry out the resolutions of the late Peace Conference, the impressiveness of which lost nothing by the attempt made to defeat its object.

The foreign events of the week are important, but may be summarily described. The Emperor of the French has addressed the Senate and Deputies on their re-assembling in a speech which renews, in emphatic language, his previous pacific declarations; and is followed by the announcement of a further reduction of the army by 20,000 men—making in all, under the dynasty of December, a reduction of 50,000 men, or one-sixth of the whole. These declarations and announcements have had a favourable effect on the money-market; and there is nothing to contradict the imperial assurance that France is materially prosperous in the acknowledged absence of political liberty.—The insurrection at Milan we have treated of elsewhere; but we may add, that the latest official accounts set down the loss on the part of the troops as 10 killed and 54 wounded; the loss of the insurgents, in fight, does not appear, and only seven have as yet perished by the executioner.—Hostilities in Montenegro are suspended. The Turkish General, it now appears, holds a far better position than was represented; makes use of his successes to proffer liberal terms of subjection; and the Austrian army is explained to have been moved upon the frontier only in rivalry to Russia.—Our Indian Governor-General has addressed to the King of Burmah a proclamation, informing him that Pegu is already forfeited to the British Crown; and that if he be not submissively pacific, his whole kingdom will be taken from him. The style of this extraordinary document is justly condemned by the entire English press; while of the act of annexation itself, there are very reasonable misgivings.—The Americans send us, by the hand of Mrs. Julia Gardner Tyler, the "young, beautiful, and amiable wife" of the ex-President, a very long and acrimonious reply to the Stafford House memorial; literally, a "screamer." Many of the lady's taunts we doubtless deserve—the undeserved, we must do our best to turn aside.

## WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE resumption of the session 1852-53, opened in November last, and protracted, to the great inconvenience and vexation of many, to Christmas eve, took place on Thursday last. There were several circumstances which invested it with more than ordinary interest in public expectation. An Administration which had held office for ten months in the face of a hostile majority, which had made an appeal to the constituencies, which had openly surrendered its only distinctive principle, and which, nevertheless, had been com-

pelled by its own supporters to put it forward covertly in the shape of a financial proposition, had been displaced. It had been succeeded by a Ministry based upon a comprehension of all parties inclined to progress, including a vast array of Administrative and Parliamentary talent, brought together by a patriotic sacrifice of personal pretensions, and pledged to a firm, but cautious, course of reform and improvement. A six-weeks' recess had given them leisure to mature their plans for the session, and had also afforded opportunity for the circulation of no end of rumours as to the supposed condition, prospects, and intentions of the Coalition Cabinet. A good deal of curiosity, therefore, was excited as the day for the reassembling of Parliament approached, and it seemed to be generally supposed that a dashing start would be made, on that new career of practical and useful legislation upon which the Legislature had so resolutely entered.

Well, Parliament met on Thursday last—and they who speculated on excitement must have been grievously disappointed. There was, indeed, a tolerable array of company drawn up in Westminster Hall to watch the arrival of members. There was, also, a fair muster of out-siders in the lobby. But once in the House, you became instantly impressed with a predominant air of quiet. The Opposition benches were not much more than half full—those on the Ministerial side, although showing greater numbers, were not by any means crowded. As soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, he called upon the new members to come to the table and be sworn. Almost all the members of the Aberdeen Administration having seats in the House of Commons, were thus ranged round the table, when a stranger might, if he pleased, study the *physique* of the existing Cabinet. This ceremony having been gone through, the House abandoned itself to the buzz of conversation, out of which emerged every now and then some louder voice than usual announcing a petition, or which partially subsided when a question was put to one of the new Ministers, and answered. A large number of private bills were brought up, and read a first time. Suddenly, there is a call of "Order. order!" Lord John Russell is up, to announce the intentions of her Majesty's Government. How unexcited he is! In a lower voice than usual, without the smallest effort at oratory, and with a brevity which it would be well if some other members were to imitate, he proceeds to an enumeration of the measures which Government mean to propose during the session. The list is given elsewhere, and will be found to comprise some proposals of high, and one or two of questionable, importance. The tone of the noble lord was frank; and the utter absence of all ostentation and clap-trap contrasted very agreeably with what had become so common with the last Ministry, as to have grown into one of its distinctive features. The House listened with hushed attention—but it, too, as well as its leader, was remarkably staid and decorous. Some of the noble lord's announcements were moderately cheered, but, on the whole, his statement was received, as it was offered, in a very business-like temper. The House rose before seven o'clock.

Friday and Monday evenings show nothing but a prolongation of the calm. Business still maintains the ascendancy over excitement. On Friday, two or three questions are put, partly intended to elicit information, and partly to probe the Ministry in their supposed tender places—but the answers given quietly impart the information sought, or dexterously parry the thrust made. Mr. Disraeli gave notice of a question he intended to ask of Sir C. Wood, President of the Board of Control, relative to a passage in a speech of his recently delivered to his constituents, in which the despotism of Napoleon III. had been graphically described, and intimated that upon the nature of the reply he received, must depend his view of the sufficiency of the Estimates about to be laid on the table. On Monday, Sir C. Wood being still absent, from ill health, the right hon. ex-Chancellor adroitly endeavoured to give his question a look of mysterious importance by offering to postpone it for the convenience of the Government. Lord John, however, declined accepting any such equivocal accommodation, and read a letter from his colleague, giving a somewhat apologetic, but fair, explanation of the gist of his remarks. Mr.



Hindley cleverly slipped in a question to the Home Secretary, *apropos* of gagging the press, the object of which was to ascertain whether certain prosecutions pending against various individuals in this country for using the press to show their fellow-countrymen what were the liabilities to which they exposed themselves by enlisting in the militia, were to be proceeded with, and received from Lord Palmerston an unsatisfactory answer, made in his tartest manner. Mr. Cobden, referring to a letter of Lord Mount-Edgumbe's in the *Times*, asked whether Ministers had received any information leading them to suspect a hostile purpose on the part of France against this country—to which Lord John replied in very pacific assurances, ending with a pleasant sarcasm on the peculiar authority of a peer of the realm. Beyond these little incidents, and the introduction of a bill or two, of no striking importance, public business, on these two evenings, presented nothing calling for either description or comment.

To strangers the *private* business of the House would offer the most noticeable features. On the two first evenings of the session they would witness a scene of some novelty. Imagine Mr. Brotherton standing at the bar. The Speaker cries out, "Mr. Brotherton." He replies, "Bill, Sir." The Speaker, "Bring it up." Mr. Brotherton advances to the table, delivers his bill to the clerk, who reads its title, and the question is put, "that it be read a first time." Meanwhile the hon. member for Salford has got back to the bar, when "Mr. Brotherton" is again called, and goes through the same formality. For nearly an hour, perhaps, on each evening, he might be seen walking up and down the floor of the House, and bringing up private bills—the House meanwhile looking on in amusement. The hon. member himself seemed to like his occupation, and, certainly, if he had not yet dined, his exercise within doors must have qualified him to do ample justice to that vegetable diet to which he confines himself.

Last night, affairs began to assume a rather more bustling appearance. Preliminary business having been disposed of, Mr. Frederic Peel asked leave to bring in a bill for enabling the Canadian Legislature to deal as it pleases with the Clergy Reserves. There was a rumour during the earlier part of the evening that a division was to be taken at this initiatory stage of the measure, and "outward and visible signs" certainly gave promise of some such result. The whippers-in were lively—we may even say restless—but it soon became apparent that the Opposition could not bring up such a force as would justify them in a trial of their strength. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Peel, gave a concise historical review of the question, and justified his proposal of the measure on the sole ground of the colonial right to self-government, in purely domestic matters. At the close of his observations, however, he let drop a few significant expressions, intimating reliance on the vitality of the Church, even when deprived of temporal endowments. His speech was better in matter than in manner, for his elocution certainly does not set off his sentiments. Sir John Pakington followed him in a brief speech, which indicated strength and earnestness of conviction within an extremely narrow range, and an innate incapability of taking a comprehensive view of the subject. According to him, the Act of 1840 was a final settlement of the question, which it would be a breach of public faith to disturb. Mr. Vernon Smith very neatly turned some of the right hon. baronet's guns against himself, and thanked the Government for boldly carrying out, even in the teeth of their own predilections, the principle of self-government. Sir Robert Inglis viewed the question as one of *property*. Here was a certain endowment settled by the Imperial Legislature upon the Protestant clergy of Canada—the term *clergy* could only imply those of the Church of England—and what Parliament had once given, Parliament could never justly resume. Lord John Russell did not notice this singular position—he addressed himself mainly to Sir John Pakington's arguments, which he disposed of shortly and satisfactorily, and he predicted the healing effect of the measure on religious parties in Canada. After a few words of approbation from Mr. Hume, leave was given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned. It is expected that a hot debate will take place on its second reading.

### "ENOUGH AS GOOD AS A FEAST."

LORD ELDON tells us, in his very amusing reminiscences, that on his first journey to London, a poor but aspiring North-country lad, a fellow-traveller justified to him the smallness of his gratuity to a writer, by quoting the motto on the coach panels—"Bis dat quo cito dat." The sentiment, his garrulous lordship goes on to say, stuck to him through life—"twice he gives who quickly gives." But it must have been an inverse reading of the motto that proved so tenacious and influential—for the rule of his judicial life was to do things so slowly that they ceased to be worth the doing.

On some such principle, we suppose, must be taken the ministerial programme for the session. Lord John Russell tells us, in effect, that he has undertaken less than was expected that he may be sure of accomplishing all that he has undertaken. This attitude is a modest, and therefore a prepossessing one. It would command respect and dispose to confidence, if the speech were from a new man. A recollection of his lordship's antecedents might dash these feelings with distrust and suspicion. But it has been unanimously resolved that by-gones shall be by-gones. We pass, therefore, to the "orders of the day." Let us set them forth in his lordship's own method and expression:—

"A money increase in the Naval and Military Estimates; but no further increase of men."

"A Bill enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the Clergy Reserves."

"A Bill on Pilotage, with a statement of intentions in regard to the Shipping interest."

"A Committee of the whole House to consider the removal of Jewish Disabilities."

"A 'Plan' of Education, 'which will tend to great improvements,' and 'promote the cause of education throughout the country.'"

"A 'Proposition' with respect to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, their state, discipline, studies, and revenues."

"A measure relating to Education in Scotland."

"A measure to abolish Transportation to the Australian Colonies; and a proposition with respect to secondary punishments."

"Law Reforms by the Lord Chancellor, especially with regard to the tenure of land in Ireland; the select committee Bills on Tenant Right, now before the House, to be continued."

"A prospective measure for the prosecution and punishment of bribery at elections."

"A 'proposition' on the Ecclesiastical Courts, when the Commission now sitting shall have been reported."

There is here a huge omission and an unnecessary embarrassment. Substitute for "a plan" of Education, a bill for the amendment of the representation, and no one would be dissatisfied; for scarcely the warmest advocates of a public school system could refuse precedence to a measure which would give to all subsequent legislation the impress of popular will and opinion. It has, however, been ruled otherwise in the councils of the Cabinet; and neither in Parliament nor the country is there an adverse sentiment strong enough to disturb this decision. Under these circumstances, Radical Reformers cannot do better, we opine, than bend their energies to the substitution of the ballot for the possible measure promised when the election committees shall have completed their investigations. In making these announcements, Lord John intimated that the choice for the session lay between a reform bill and the re-imposition of the unamended income-tax. The former having been abandoned to 1854, we have a right to expect an ample discussion and satisfactory adjustment of the latter. There remain, then, besides financial and legal matters, the following questions:—

The Canadian Clergy Reserves.

The Abolition of Jewish Disabilities.

University Reform, and Education in England and Scotland.

The substitution of improved Secondary Punishments for Convict Transportation.

It may require a determined Government and a faithful majority to carry the first and second of these measures. University Reform will also, doubtless, be strenuously resisted, if it be anything more than a pretence. The faintly-shadowed plan of educational improvement is certain only to tax the patience of members who will suspect latent mischief in every clause, even when it has been decided that something shall be done, and on what principle. And the prison discipline scheme will make a large demand on the capacity, both of Ministers and private members, for dealing with antagonistic theories and practical details. If, therefore, the Government fairly accomplish the task to which they have limited themselves and curtailed public expectations, they will have earned a title to confidence

in their earnestness and capability as regards the great, slow-moving question of Parliamentary Reform. The coalition Ministry will have proved a veritable surrender of party and personal ambitions to the public service—and have paved the way to popular self-government by further demonstrating how grateful is a nation to those who rule her well.

### ITALY PREMATURELY INSURGENT.

NOT a few of us have experienced an almost agonizing anxiety, during five or six days of the past week, in consequence of the telegraphic communication of Wednesday last:—"Insurrection has broken out at Milan; the walls are placarded with a proclamation by Mazzini." We have waited, with burning impatience, for the arrival of successive vehicles of intelligence—scanned with varied emotions the fragmentary and contradictory announcements of the daily newspapers—and trembled to believe, yet refused to discredit, that on the soil of Italy the banner of freedom and nationality had again been reared. We do not yet know the whole truth; but we need not, on that account, delay to gather up and arrange the scattered facts that have come to hand.

About three weeks since, Mazzini left London for one of the Swiss cantons. His fellow triumvir, Saffi, appears to have joined him there; and to have concerted with the Lombard chiefs the time and points of insurrection. We learn, from diverse sources, that in the opinion of the illustrious exile, March the 23rd, the anniversary of the fatal battle of Novarra, was the earliest day on which the signal should be given; that others, better acquainted with the feelings of the people, declared it impossible so long to restrain them; and that, therefore, Sunday, the 6th inst., the last day of the Carnival, was fixed upon. On the 4th, however, the Austrian officials made so many arrests in Milan as to excite apprehension that all was known; and no less than two hundred persons precipitately fled across the Piedmontese frontier. Nevertheless, on the appointed day, the desperate attempt was made. A company of young men, armed with sword-sticks and poignards—the only weapons which Austrian rigour has left to its Lombardian subjects—we are informed, sallied forth in the evening, threw themselves upon sentries and patrols, filled the streets with an excited populace by their cries, pressed upon the guard-house, and were only narrowly prevented seizing the citadel. Simultaneously with this attack upon the citadel, an assault was made upon the viceregal palace, in another quarter of the town; but the guard seems to have been prepared, for we are told that "the rebels were received with a brisk fusillade, and retired in disorder." It appears that the garrison were then ordered to clear the streets, and executed the order with little difficulty. Official accounts represent that the citizens showed no sympathy with the insurgents, and took no part in the struggle—that tranquillity was restored before nightfall—and the leading insurgents hanged or shot on the morrow. But against this representation, we must balance the statement that Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian garrison sided with the people, in obedience to Kossuth's proclamation—that the address of the Italian National Committee was placarded on the walls—that fighting was renewed on the 7th—and that, on the evening of the 8th, some half-dozen soldiers were killed or wounded. To this counter-statement should be added the *facts*, that the gates of the city continue closed, "a vigorous realization of the state of siege" proclaimed, a cordon of troops drawn around Milan, and railway communication with the frontier States suspended.—At Monza, a town six leagues distant from Milan, there is reported to have been also a brief but desperate and unavailing attempt upon the garrison.

It will relieve the anxiety of many of Mazzini's friends to be assured, first of his personal safety—and next, that there cannot attach to his lofty patriotism the reproach of having stimulated premature insurrection. We have good reason for believing that the heroic triumvir, thanks to the protection of Providence and the fidelity of his adherents, is not within reach of the men who have long been athirst for his precious life. He has once more entered, and retired from, the very capital of Austrian rule in Italy; invisible to the



scrutiny of her sbirri, impalpable to the weapons of her legions. He has thus given one more proof of valour and self-possession. He has gone into the thickest dangers to consult with his compatriots—and acquiesced in their resolution that he should not expose to destruction in a street fray, a life that belongs to his country. It needed not that Filopante should vindicate from the inuendoes of the *Times* the intrepidity of the man who bore a flag in Garibaldi's legion, and walked the streets of Rome when in French occupation. Mazzini's reputation for heroic daring is acknowledged even by men who lament or blame the direction of his marvellous energies.

Equally as from the charge of selfish carelessness, is Mazzini clear from the imputation of reckless prompting to rebellion. Who that was present at the late meetings of the Society of the Friends of Italy, and beheld the fretted countenance, heard the tremulous accents, of the distinguished exile—who that has read of Tazzoli, twelve times flogged and then hanged; or of "a newly-invented halter, which prolongs the struggles and agony of its victims"—could deem resistance, even unto blood, reckless or premature? But the man who felt all this as few can feel it, even he dissuaded from action, urged delay, and, when consenting, pointed out the likeliest methods of success, and gave himself to the enterprise. We observe that a sympathizing English journal expresses regret that Rome is ever present to Mazzini's imagination as the point at which Italian independence is to be at once conquered and enthroned. But in this instance, the influence of no such crotchet can be detected. It is where the people are most deeply suffering and excited—though where, perchance, his organization is least complete—that he aids to rear the standard. Oh, that it had been uplifted but for one week! then would the people have rallied around it in invincible numbers—is the sigh and hope of many an ardent soul. Let us be consoled. In a land at once so long-suffering and so undesparring, the hour of liberation comes but the more surely that it will not strike till its circle is complete.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

MR. EDITOR.—It might be reasonably hoped—were it not that there is a party in this country, unhappily supported by a large portion of the press, determined to repudiate facts in pursuit of their object—that the exposure of Lord Mount-Edgumbe's attempt to excite groundless alarm against France, opportunely made in the House of Commons on Monday night, both by Mr. Cobden and Lord John Russell, coupled with the most recent intelligence from Paris, would certainly to re-assure the public mind, and thereby put a stop to the unreasoning panic which has so long agitated the political world. Lord Mount-Edgumbe is a peer of the realm, aid-de-camp to the Queen, and Colonel of the Cornwall Militia. He has, besides, a beautiful seat near Plymouth, which he, no doubt, wishes to be properly protected by Government against any supposed designs of the French Emperor. The publication of his letter, with all the prominence of large type, in the *Times* of Saturday—a letter consisting simply of mysterious allegations, without a shadow of evidence to support them, and diametrically opposed to the official information copied into your last number from a provincial paper, indicates to my mind a disposition in the leading journal to avail itself of any and every means of stimulating alarm and antipathy against France, and thereby increasing our military and naval armaments. This unscrupulous pertinacity in publishing whatever is adapted to increase the panic—in giving currency to absurd paragraphs setting forth the hostile intentions of the French nation—in quoting in *extenso* the absurd ravings of a French Ferrand, repudiated by the *Moniteur*—and in sedulously excluding all authentic facts like those furnished by the *Leeds Mercury*, ought to open the eyes of the people of this country to the objects of the alarmists. If there is not a conspiracy to "fright the isle for its propriety," those organs of the press which are fomenting international enmity are acting as if there were.

At length we have official assurances of the groundlessness of the panic, which, if they do not satisfy alarmists, will at least give confidence to the unprejudiced. The Prime Minister, in the House of Lords, on Monday night, made this emphatic statement:—

My lords, I am happy to assure the noble marquis that the best possible understanding continues unbroken between the Governments of the two countries, nor is there anything that can appear in any shape whatever to indicate a desire on either side to interrupt or diminish the complete understanding [cheers].

Lord John Russell, in replying to Mr. Cobden's ques-

tion respecting Lord Mount-Edgumbe's portentous vaticinations, was equally emphatic and more precise. Here are his words:—

I am enabled to state that, although it is true that the French Government have thought it right both to increase and to improve their naval means, yet that that increase and that improvement have been going on gradually, and are not at all such, considering that France is a great maritime country, as would justify or require that the Government of this country should either remonstrate or put any question to the Government of France [hear, hear]. I beg to add that the relations between the two countries are of the most friendly nature [cheers]—and with respect to European affairs generally, the best understanding prevails between the two Governments [hear, hear]. With respect to any information which the noble lord to whom my hon. friend has alluded may have received, I certainly must profess my ignorance [hear, hear]. I believe that the Government has tolerably good information, and I believe that there is no concealment on the part of the Government of France as to the improvement and increase they are making in their ships: but with regard to any information which that noble lord may receive, I certainly have no information whatever.

Of course the reiterated assurances of the French Emperor of his desire to maintain peace will not satisfy those who see in every announcement to that effect only another blind to lull his neighbours into false security. But, taking into consideration the actual condition of the French people, their immense commerce, the dependence of their prosperity on the continuance of tranquillity, the danger, and almost certain ruin, which would overwhelm Louis Napoleon in an invasion of this country, the guarantee he has given of his pacific intentions by his recent matrimonial alliance, and the further reduction of the army by 20,000 men (making, with the 30,000 lately disbanded, a diminution of the effective force to the extent of one-sixth)—these substantial arguments cannot but have their due weight upon the English nation. However unscrupulous the Emperor may be—however arbitrary his tyranny—however unpromising his antecedents—events do really, to my mind, appear to have satisfied him of the wisdom of a pacific policy. When, therefore, he says (in his address to the Legislative Chambers) that the Government "thinks, above all, of well-administering France, and of re-assuring Europe, in this twofold sense, that she has the firm determination to diminish expenses and armaments, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country, and to maintain loyally the international relations," and actually gives proofs of that determination, sensible men are not warranted in entirely distrusting such assertions, and giving way to a panic which their own rulers repudiate. Is Louis Napoleon the only man in the world who has seen fit to correct his earlier aspirations, and found his interest bound up in maintaining amicable relations with his neighbours?

I really cannot understand the prevailing apprehension on any intelligible ground. You have already shown, from official information, that the French do not possess the fleet which could invade the shores of Albion; while, so far as the future is concerned, we have many more ships of war in course of erection than themselves. Their fleet, like our own, is distributed in different ports along a very extended sea-coast, and the bulk of them in the Mediterranean, out of harm's way. We also have a Mediterranean fleet, and, as Mr. Cobden lately said, the minister who did not recall that fleet at a time when the country was in danger, would deserve to be impeached. I have no more confidence in the moral principle of Louis Napoleon than any of the alarmists. But this is now beside the question. He is bad enough, but how much worse than other European crowned heads! Is France worse off than Italy or Hungary? Does Louis Napoleon act more exclusively from selfish motives than the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia? The French Emperor knows well enough that his throne is erected over a mine, and that any sudden event, such as a successful rising in Italy or Hungary, may blow him up. The last week only reminded him of his precarious position. Think you that at such a time he is likely to be plotting the ruin or invasion of England? Why, then, this attempt to practise upon the credulity of poor John Bull? If the country is in danger, why leave our immense fleet scattered all over the world? Why snub Volunteer Rifle Clubs—a corps exactly adapted for defence against sudden invasion? Why create a Militia that six years will scarcely train to efficiency? The means are not adapted to the end. And then, how is it that since the peace of 1815 we have spent £600,000,000 sterling upon our naval and military armaments, and are yet defenceless? Must England become one vast garrison to shield us from the presumed, but never ascertained, ill will and burglarious schemes of our neighbours?

Events are daily confirming the wisdom of the course entered upon by Mr. Cobden and his associates of the Peace Congress Association. There is a truly patriotic agitation, for which the country will, at some future time, thank them. When public opinion acquires a certain momentum, it is beyond the control of those who set it in action. The alarmists are playing with a dangerous weapon, which may, one of these days, needlessly, and to their consternation, bring upon us the calamities of war. At all events, let false prophets—and we have had many of late—receive no mercy. We

ought to be safe with £16,000,000 a-year properly expended upon our national defences. But if more is granted at the call of those who have raised this invasion bugbear, then will the work of our economists be undone. Money will be squandered, as before, in army, navy, and ordnance. The nation will gain little or nothing in security, but the services will increase their power and resources. Wasteful expenditure, reckless extravagance, will again hold their Carnival, and all the jobbing and malversation which yourself and other organs of the press have exposed, will once again become rampant, until the country awakes to the delusion which has been palmed upon it.

#### A TAX-PAYER.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.—It is stated that Viscount Combermere, as Constable of the Tower, has received her Majesty's commands to prepare forthwith a suitable place for the reception of the funeral car upon which the remains of the late Duke of Wellington were conveyed to their last resting-place. It is intended that the car shall be exhibited to the public without any unnecessary restriction.

SIX DAYS IN A GRAVE.—An account was given a short time ago of two men and a boy having been buried six days and six nights in a marl pit at Ecretteville, in the department of the Seine Inférieure, and then rescued. A relation of the affair, derived from the sufferers, is given in a Rouen paper. During the whole of that time they were without food, without water, without light, and almost without clothes; and they were in such a confined place that, with the exception of the boy, they could not stand upright. Boitard, the eldest man, declares that during the whole time he did not sleep more than two hours; but his two companions, and especially the youngest, slept more. They sat back to back. They felt no hunger, and Boitard says that even if they had had provisions, they would not have touched them; but they experienced great thirst. On the fourth day they found a little water thick with marl, by digging into the bottom of the pit. It was this water, probably, which preserved their strength. At first they heard the noise of the pickaxes and spades, above them; but during the last three days their breathing was so loud as to prevent it from reaching them, and this circumstance naturally increased their agony of mind; they also feared the miners were digging in a wrong direction. One of them had about fifty chemical matches, and a small piece of candle; but though they often tried, they could not, from want of air, cause the candle to burn. During the latter part of the time they became so exhausted as to be unconscious of their position; but they remember that the boy once cried, as if in a dream, "There is the rope, Boitard, let us ascend!" Only one of them, Briard, was able to shed tears; and when he did so, the boy consoled him by telling him that they were sure to be rescued. The moment a breath of air reached them they fainted, but after a while recovered. The first thing Boitard said on being rescued was, "Give me a pinch of snuff!" and he took it with intense delight.—*Galignani*.

A REAL MISER.—A notorious miser, named Jameson, died at Newby, Westmoreland, a few days ago, in a state of abject wretchedness. He made his own clothes, washed his own linen, and lived on the sparest diet. He sat in his lonely cottage on the dark winter nights without fire or candle. He had three feather beds and plenty of bedclothes in his house, which belonged to his less penurious ancestors; yet he slept on a miserable pallet, and wrapped himself up in his mother's old cloak, the hood of which served for a nightcap. A few weeks before his decease one of his neighbours insisted that he should have a woman to wait on him. The doctor came to see him twice, but he gradually became weaker, and, with his eye turned towards the box at the foot of his bed, containing cash and securities—thus died. Everything in his house was ticketed, from the wines sent to him by his relations, which remained untouched; and the stockings which his mother had knitted for him before she died remained packed up and lined with bay-leaves to preserve them from the worms. His property has been variously estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000, the principal part of which will go to a nephew in London, his sister's son.

POISONOUS SWEETMEATS.—An infant has died at Ratcliff from sucking "a penny Napoleon made of sweet stuff" and coated with a poisonous colour—"Scheele's Green," an arsenical compound. The verdict of the jury attached great blame to the confectioner who sold the article, but did not pronounce him or the manufacturer criminally responsible by a finding of "manslaughter."

FARMING STOCK LOOKING UP.—At the last market at Winslow a number of lamb tugs realized 38s. 6d., and fat sheep 48s. 6d. each. Mutton made full 5s. per stone. Cows were sold at as high figures as £20 each; and fat hogs at 9s. per score.

A PANIC-STRICKEN HIGHLAND DAME, who had money in the Thurso Savings-bank, called upon the actuary, the other day, to withdraw her deposits, having heard that the French were likely to land in London, and sack the Bank of England!

RIFLE CORPS.—The inhabitants of Torquay, after the example of the neighbouring towns, are forming a rifle corps.

Italy has often been compared to a boot—which it is said to resemble in shape; but what a thousand pities that such a boot should have the iron heel of Austria upon it.—*American Paper*.



## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION.

On the reassembling of the House of Commons, on Thursday, after the despatch of private business, presentation of petitions, and notices of motion, Lord J. Russell rose to make his expected statement. He said that it was not his intention, nor was it necessary, to make any statement as to the general policy of the Government, as Lord Aberdeen had already done so. He would merely enumerate the measures which Government proposed to introduce. The navy estimates would be brought in on Friday, and would be followed by the army estimates. There would be no increase in the number of men to be asked for, but there would be a considerable increase in the sum to be demanded, for which a satisfactory explanation would be given. A measure would be introduced for enabling the Legislature of Canada to deal with the Clergy Reserves in that country, as had been proposed by Earl Grey. The President of the Board of Trade would bring in a Pilotage Bill, and, at the same time, explain what it was proposed to do with the light dues. On a very early day he should ask the House to go into committee for considering the relief of the Jewish disabilities. After Easter a proposal would be introduced upon the important subject of education, a plan which he would not describe as a large one, but which would tend to great improvements. He would, after dealing with the education of the poor—a subject of the highest importance—state what it was proposed to do in regard to the universities. He then announced that this Government agreed with the last, that transportation to Australia should cease, but this would render it necessary to consider the question of secondary punishments, and, if Lord St. Leonards did not deal with that subject, as he had proposed, it would be for the Government to do so. Immediately after the Easter recess the Chancellor of the Exchequer would introduce his financial statement. The Lord Chancellor would, in a few days, state what measures of legal reform were proposed. The Chief Secretary for Ireland would shortly take his seat, and would move for a committee on the law of landlord and tenant, and a measure would also be introduced on Ministers' Money. Coming to the question of Parliamentary Reform, Lord John said:—

There is one subject upon which I have no doubt I am expected to say something—I allude to the important subject of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament [cheers and cries of "hear"]. My noble friend at the head of the Government has already stated that the amendment of the representation was a part of the measures which were in his contemplation. I beg the attention of the House while I say a few words with respect to this question. In the years 1849 and 1850 and 1851 the government over which I had the honour to preside considered this question, and hoped to be able to introduce a bill on the subject. But the Government over which I presided shortly after dissolved. It was then reported that I had said I would introduce a more comprehensive measure than had been hitherto contemplated. That statement was utterly unfounded. I neither stated that I would bring in a more comprehensive measure, nor that I would bring in any measure at all. What I stated was, that I was quite ready to consider the subject. Now, the question to be considered by the present Government was, whether it was their duty to propose that the subject of amending the representation should be thrown aside for the present session, in order that other pressing matters might be legislated upon, or whether they should endeavour to effect a renewal of the income-tax for the present year, without any observation or discussion whatever, in order that they might devote the whole of their time to that one subject of Parliamentary Reform? I need not say that it is impossible to appoint a time for the introduction of a Reform Bill. The subject requires considerable preparation, if it be really intended to pass a measure that shall prevent for many years to come the necessity of again legislating upon it. Considering, therefore, the deliberations that would be necessary—considering the inquiries that would be requisite to perfect any measure that should have a permanent effect, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the subject of amending the representation ought not to be introduced in the present session of Parliament. By acting in accordance with that opinion I believe they are consulting both the public interest and the ultimate success of the measure itself. I believe that if we were to give up the consideration of all other measures for the sake of devoting ourselves exclusively to this one subject of reform, we should neither be consulting the interest of the public nor the completeness of the measure we are seeking to accomplish. I believe it would be far better that we should have further information and further deliberation on this important question, and that it would be advantageous to postpone settling it, even for a considerable time, rather than legislate upon it prematurely and without sufficient preparation. I think, however, that immediately after the commencement of the next session of Parliament it will be the imperative duty of the Government to introduce a measure upon this important subject. There is one thing further I will say before I resume my seat, and that is with respect to the comments which I am sorry to be compelled to admit have been too justly made in regard to the acts of bribery and corruption which prevailed at the last election. There are no means of Parliamentary representation, however partial and limited—no defect in the distribution of the franchise, however unjust, which is so destructive of public virtue, or of the credit of our representative system, as these acts of bribery and corruption [loud cheering]. We are by select committees, with respect to many of these cases of alleged bribery and corruption, investigating the truth of the charges. I think it better, therefore, until those investigations shall have been made, and the committees shall have reported to the House the extent of the evil, to defer giving an opinion as to whether any further measures may be necessary to check bribery and corruption. I will only say, therefore, without pledging myself to any positive measure, that in my opinion the subject is one of the highest importance, and that if any measure should be considered

necessary to cure the evil no effort shall be wanting on my part to effect it [cheers].

Lord John concluded by laying some papers on the table, and the House rose at a few minutes past six o'clock.

In the upper House, which met at five o'clock, an attempt was made by Earl Derby to elicit from Lord Aberdeen a statement of ministerial intentions. The noble earl's remarks, on putting this question, occupied some time; but the only sentence worthy of record, is that in which he alluded to the publication of the debates as a "breach of the privileges of the House in permanent operation." Before the Premier could reply, the Earl of Fitzwilliam interposed, from the cross benches, questioning the propriety, according to Parliamentary etiquette, of forcing an explanation from a Cabinet formed under such peculiar circumstances as the present. The Earl of Aberdeen said he had already stated the principles on which the Government had been formed, and had alluded to those subjects which had engaged its attention, and he did not think it would be according to etiquette to announce what measures were to be brought forward in the lower House. The Earl of Derby then formally inquired what measures the Earl of Aberdeen intended to introduce to the House during the course of the present session? To this question the noble earl interrogated replied only by a significant bow across the table, which was again repeated upon the inquiry whether silence was meant to indicate that no measure would be introduced. This little scene excited considerable amusement, and a noble lord moved the adjournment of the House while the Earl of Derby was vainly waiting for a response to a third interrogation.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

In the upper House, on Friday, the Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he would, on the following Monday, call the attention of their lordships to the speech of the ex-Foreign Secretary, in which he announced the recognition of the French Empire by the Government. In the lower House, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he would, on the same day, ask Sir Charles Wood whether the newspapers had correctly reported his language, at the late Halifax dinner, in reference to the Emperor of France. It was important, the right hon. gentleman added, that this should be understood before coming to a vote on the estimates.

Accordingly, on Monday the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the correspondence which passed between the British and French Governments on the occasion of the establishment of the Empire, and called attention to the language of the President of the Board of Control in a late speech to his constituents at Halifax. The Earl of Aberdeen assured the noble lord that the most amicable relations existed between the two countries. With respect to the speech complained of, though the expressions employed were not so respectful as might have been used to the sovereign of a foreign state, he still thought its argument legitimate. He was sure, however, that nothing was further from Sir Charles Wood's intention than to say anything offensive to the French Emperor. The correspondence moved for it would be inconvenient at present to lay before the House.

In the Commons, Mr. Disraeli put the question of which he had given notice, and read the following report of the language complained of:—

Take our nearest neighbours. Such a despotism never prevailed in France, even in the time of Napoleon I.—the press gagged—liberty suppressed—no man allowed to speak his opinion—the neighbouring country of Belgium forced to gag her press—no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, he cannot gag. And hence his hatred of our press, that it alone dares to speak the truth.

Lord J. Russell, in the absence of Sir C. Wood, said that he had communicated the question of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice, to the right hon. baronet; and, in reply, he had received a letter (which Lord John read), in which Sir Charles admitted that he might—in illustration of his argument—have made use of the expressions imputed to him; but certainly without intending any personal reflection upon the Emperor. In conclusion, Sir Charles said, "I can say, with the utmost certainty, that nothing was further from my intention than to use any word which could be considered offensive by the Emperor of the French, and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me that could lead to so erroneous an impression."

Later in the evening the following conversation took place:—

Mr. Cobden: A recent, and the most pressing cause, for my putting a question to the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is, that in the *Times* newspaper of last Saturday a letter appeared in a very prominent position, signed by a peer of the realm, and which contained, among other similar statements, the following:—

Peculiar circumstances have enabled me to obtain information, which cannot be doubted, upon important points bearing upon these questions; but, before referring to it, I would state that I have lived in France, have been on terms of intimacy with many Frenchmen, and have lost no opportunity of making myself acquainted with the state of public feeling.

Speaking of the navy:—

I would defy even any Frenchman to assert that the force which they were known to possess last year was not amply sufficient for any purpose which France could require, excepting for that of an invasion of our possessions.

A little further on the noble lord says:—

I therefore contend that every additional ship to that great force—they have now more sailors in their pay than we have, without our vast colonial empire—is an additional proof that they do contemplate a descent on our shores. I have received positive information, which cannot be doubted, that they are now striving to the very utmost to increase their naval force in every manner, and that arrangements have been officially decided upon to continue year after year similar exertions. I cannot give my authority, but trust that I shall be believed when I say that this information may be most thoroughly relied upon.

Again, towards the close of his letter, the noble lord says:—

I repeat, that the information I have received of preparations which can only be made for aggression may be relied on.

It cannot be doubted that a statement of this sort—a statement of facts made from his own peculiar knowledge and peculiar means of information by the noble lord—must make a great impression on the country; and the question I have to put, and of which I gave notice to the noble lord, is, whether the British Government has had any communication with the Government of France with respect to the increased naval preparations alleged to be going on in that country?

Lord J. Russell: With respect to the question with which my hon. friend has just concluded, I have to state that, though it is true that the French Government have thought it right both to increase and to improve their naval means, yet that increase and that improvement is going on gradually, and is not at all such as, considering that France is a great maritime country, would justify or require that the Government of this country should raise any question with the Government of France on the subject [hear, hear]. The relations between the two countries are of the most friendly nature; and, with respect to European affairs, the best understanding prevails between the two Governments. With respect to the information in the letter of the noble lord to which my hon. friend has alluded, I must certainly profess ignorance. I believe this Government has tolerably good information, and I may add that I believe there is no concealment on the part of the Government of France with respect to the improvement and the increase they are making in their ships; but, with respect to information like that of the noble lord, I certainly have no such information whatsoever. All I know is, that in that letter the noble lord has made some awkward mistakes, for he speaks of the withdrawal of an ambassador in consequence of the Prichard dispute, on which occasion no ambassador was withdrawn by this country; and I should say, on the evidence of that letter and of a former letter published in the *Times*, that whatever information the noble lord may have received with respect to the ports of France, he is very ill informed as to what passes in my house. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] His statement [that at the Chesham-place meeting, Mr. Cobden was virtually offered a place in the Government] with respect to what passed in a house in London, which happens to be mine, is totally inaccurate. I don't attach so much importance as my hon. friend to the statement of a peer of the realm, because there are peers of the realm whose authority is by no means infallible. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.]

## PROPOSED LAW REFORMS.

In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to legal reform in a very long and elaborate speech, in which he first enumerated what had been done, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chancery and Common Law reform. He next passed to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and specified some recommendations of a former committee as having met with his approbation, without, however, pledging himself to bring forward any measure on the subject until the commission now sitting had made its report. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, the transfer of land, and the digest and codification of the statutes. The noble lord concluded by laying on the table a bill for the registration of deeds.

Lord St. Leonards admitted the validity of the Lord Chancellor's apology for not at present bringing forward any material measures of legal reform. Fusion of law and equity was a misnomer—confusion would be the result arrived at. With regard to the question of divorce, he was not surprised that it had not been touched upon; he had a very strong opinion, but would not express it upon that occasion. To his noble friend's land registration measure he professed himself a determined opponent, though he was, to a certain extent, a friend to the principle. There were far more pressing subjects on which their lordships were agreed, and the time was not only premature, but most inappropriate, for this proposition. He had also grave apprehensions regarding the proposed digest of the statute-law; the difficulty attending a digest of that kind was greater than could be conceived. At the same time, he wished his observations to be understood simply as suggestive.

Lord Campbell complimented the Lord Chancellor on his lucid and able statement; assuring him that he would have acted most indiscreetly had he attended to the "absurd clamour" which orators and newspapers were making about the fusion of law and equity. As regarded Trial by Jury, to which the Lord Chancellor had cursorily alluded, there were matters—such, for instance, as concerned complicated accounts—for which the jury system was not intended, and was not adapted; but, certainly, in questions of libel or defamation, or actions involving facts as well as law, it was the best possible tribunal. In reference to the question of divorce, the Lord Chancellor was right in abstaining from dealing with it at present, especially as the report of the commission would speedily appear. He approved of the measure for the registration of deeds, to which he thought the whole nation would be favourable.

In the Commons, the Lord Advocate introduced a bill to facilitate procedure in the Sheriff's Court in Scotland. The principal abuses of the present system were expense and delay; and the chief reforms proposed by the measure were the substitution of oral for written evidence, and the employment of counsel in some cases; also the simplification of the present mode of ejectment in the case of tenant occupiers of land. Mr. Hume gave a qualified approval to the measure, which he accepted, however, only as an instalment of what was desired by the people of Scotland.

The Solicitor-General also brought in a bill for the further regulation of the office of examiner of the Court of Chancery, necessitated, as the hon. and learned gentleman explained, by the bill of last year, which



provided that the examiners should take evidence orally, instead of in writing, as hitherto.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord CAMPBELL, in laying upon the table the new rules and regulations drawn up by the judges under the Common Law Procedure Act, took the opportunity of testifying to the satisfactory working of that Act.—Lord ST. LEONARDS has introduced several bills for the purpose of giving further relief to suitors in Chancery.

The Earl of CARDIGAN drew the attention of the House to the prosecution instituted against some of the military for the part which they had taken in the Six-mile-bridge affray. He desired to know whether the Government intended that the Crown lawyers should prosecute, and, if so, whether the Government would also furnish money for the defence. The Earl of ABERDEEN stated that the inquiry was somewhat premature. The matter was under the consideration of the Irish Government, and, as yet, no decision had been arrived at, either in the case of the soldiers, or the Roman Catholic priests engaged in the riot.

Sir R. H. INGLIS called the attention of the Foreign Secretary to the decree of the Spanish Government providing that no stranger shall profess in Spain any but the Roman Catholic religion. Mr. M. MILNES, in connexion with the same subject, complained of the restrictions imposed in Spain upon the use of Protestant rites of burial. Lord J. RUSSELL said it was true that such a decree had been issued, and Lord HOWDEN had been charged to communicate with the Spanish Government on the subject. In a despatch from Lord HOWDEN, it was expressly stated that the decree would not change the practice hitherto adopted. Lord JOHN RUSSELL added that he did not think there existed any such restrictions as those described by Mr. Milnes.

Lord D. STUART having called the Home Secretary's attention to the horrible and loathsome condition of the churchyard of St. Clement Danes, Lord PALMERSTON said that a deputation had waited upon him, and had requested his interference, and an order in council for shutting up that graveyard would be issued as speedily as possible. He added that the graveyards of the metropolis were a disgrace to our civilization, and he hoped that the parishes would take the initiative in bringing the system to an end.

Mr. SPOONER put a long question to Lord J. Russell as to expressions said to have been used by Mr. Saddleir at Carlow, and as to his lordship's opinion on Papal aggression. Lord J. RUSSELL said that Mr. Saddleir had written to him to say that the report was incorrect, and added that he thought now as he did two years ago.

Colonel SIBTHORP asked Lord John Russell, on Thursday, whether the Government had resolved, as was reported, to "give up" the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Lord JOHN wished for a more explicit statement of the question. The Colonel repeated, amid laughter and ironical cheers, his former words. Lord JOHN replied, that he had no proposition to make on the subject. Colonel SIBTHORP: "Then, Sir, I give notice that I will call attention to it on a future day, and see how far the noble lord has forfeited his promises." ["Order, order."]

In reply to Lord D. STUART, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that it had been arranged that our ambassador should return to Constantinople almost immediately.

Mr. MACGREGOR brought on a motion for the reduction of the tea duty to 1s. per pound; or, if that were impracticable, to 1s. 4d., and then by threepence annually (*sic*) to 1s.; but he left the subject in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, withdrawing the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Sir E. THESIGER, that there is no present intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to introduce any bill for the abolition of the grand jury system.

Sir J. DUKE having asked if the Government intended to put a stop to the serious evils arising from the extension of betting-houses in the metropolis, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had not yet satisfied his own mind with respect to any practical measure that would answer the purpose in view without going beyond the object. At the same time, it is a subject to which he was still giving his attention.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether Government intended to propose any measure this session for the reform, or, what would be infinitely better, for the abolition, of the Ecclesiastical Courts? He understood that some promise had been made to that effect. Lord J. RUSSELL observed that a commission had been inquiring into the system of these courts, and that it would be desirable to obtain their report. Immediately on obtaining that report the Government intended to make a proposal with respect to those courts.

Sir B. INGLIS gave notice that on Tuesday, the 22nd, he would "move for a select committee, to consider the best means of providing for the execution of the office of Speaker, in the event of Mr. Speaker's unavoidable absence, from illness or other cause." [It is rumoured that the intention is to establish a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and that a future occupier of the chair, either as chief or deputy, may possibly be Sir George Grey.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has stated, in reply to Mr. Herbert, that he hopes to be able during the present session to introduce a bill on the subject of savings-banks.

The SPEAKER has announced that the petitions against the returns for Bradford, Cork, Middlesex, Norwich, Youghal, County Down, and West Norfolk, have been abandoned.

In committee on the General Board of Health Bill,

some observations from Sir G. PEACHELL elicited a reply from Sir W. MOLESWORTH, to the effect that he intended to bring forward a measure to reform the constitution of the Board before the expiration of its present term of office.

On a motion for the postponement of the committee on the Land-tax Commissioners' Names Bill, Mr. W. WILLIAMS and Mr. HUME complained of the present mode of electing this body, which they maintained should be placed under the control of the Government, who should have power of interference in necessary cases. The motion was agreed to.

On a motion for going into committee on Metropolitan Improvements (repayments out of the Consolidated Fund), the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that no alteration was intended by this measure in the existing coal duties. Its object was simply a financial one between the Government and the London-bridge Approaches Fund. In reference to remarks made by Mr. Hume and other hon. gentlemen, Mr. GLADSTONE denied that the measure would cause any loss to the Consolidated Fund. On the contrary, it would ultimately, by increasing the Ways and Means, have a directly opposite effect. The resolution was agreed to. Subsequently, on the motion of Sir J. V. SHELLEY, it was agreed that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws by which dues or taxes are levied on the introduction of coals into the metropolis and the neighbourhood, the mode of collection, and the expenditure of such dues or taxes.

In reply to a question from Mr. HINDLEY, on the subject of certain placards which he described as having been circulated for the purpose of deterring the people from serving in the militia, Lord PALMERSTON said, that not having had notice of the question, he was unable to answer it with reference to any particular case which might have occurred; but he thought the House would feel that those persons who, by circulating such placards or papers, were interfering with her Majesty's service, and were preventing the country from obtaining the means of defence which were necessary, were committing grave offences [hear, hear], and merited, if they did not receive, the punishment which the law might award.

#### INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

On the afternoon of Wednesday last second editions of the morning papers spread abroad in London the exciting news that an insurrection had broken out in Milan. The news, which had come by telegraphic despatch from Switzerland, amounted only to this—that on Sunday the 6th, the soldiers in the arsenal at Milan had been attacked by insurgents, and some killed; that a proclamation of Mazzini had been placarded on the walls of the city; that fighting had been going on; and that all communication between Switzerland and Milan had been stopped.

The news of Thursday increased the materials of interest, but gave little relief. The morning papers could report little more than was known on the previous day as to the nature or extent of the insurrection; but some of them supplied documents of importance connected with it. The *Daily News*, in particular, published two proclamations—the one, the proclamation of Mazzini posted up in Milan, and said to be in circulation in other parts of Italy; the other, a proclamation purporting to be an address of Kossuth to the Hungarians in the Austrian service in Italy, calling on them to aid the insurrection. The following is Mazzini's proclamation:—

#### ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Italians! Brothers!—The mission of the National Italian Committee is ended: your mission begins. Today the last word which we, your brothers, utter to you is "Insurrection!" to-morrow, mingling with the ranks of the people, we will aid you to maintain it.

Insurrection! The moment matured, panted for three long years, has arrived. Let us seize it. Be not deceived by appearances; be not misled by the cowardly sophistries of lukewarm men. The entire surface of Europe, from Spain to our own land, from Greece to holy Poland, is a volcanic crust, beneath which sleeps a lava which will burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy. Four years ago the insurrection of Sicily was followed by ten European revolutions; twenty European revolutions will follow yours—all bound by one compact, all sworn to one fraternal aim. We have friends even in the ranks of the armies who rule us; there are entire peoples whose alarm-cry will answer to yours. The national democracies of Europe form one organized camp. Vanguard of the great army of the people, fear not isolation. The initiative of Italy is the initiative of Europe.

Insurrection! Sacred as the thought of country that consecrates it; strong in will and in concentrated energy as its aim, which is justice, amelioration, and free fraternal life for all; let it rise, and convert martyrdom into victory. The thousands of victims who have fallen with the sacred name of Italy on their lips, deserve this at our hands. Be it tremendous as the tempest on our seas. Be it obstinate, immovable as the Alps which surround you. Between the Alps and the extreme Sicilian sea are twenty-five millions of us, and a hundred thousand foreigners. It is the struggle of a moment if you do but will.

Insurrection! Let the grand word leap from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, like the electric current. Arouse, arise, awake to the crusade fever, all ye who have Italian hearts—Italian arms.

Remind the people of their unjust sufferings, their rights denied them, their ancient power, and the great future of liberty, prosperity, education, and equality—they may conquer at a bound.

Remind your women of the mothers, the sisters, the friends, who have perished in unconsoling weeping for their loved ones, imprisoned, exiled, butchered, because they had not, but desired, a country.

Remind your young minds of thought outraged and restrained, of the great traditional past of Italy which

they can continue only by action, of the absolute nothingness of the state they are now in—they the descendants of the men who have twice given civilization to Europe.

Remind the soldiers of Italy of the dishonour of a servile uniform which the foreigners deride, of the bones of their fathers left on the battle-fields of Europe for the honour of Italy, of the true glory which crowns the warrior for right, for justice, for nationality.

Soldiers, women, youths, people! let us have for the moment, but one heart, one thought, one desire, one cry in our souls, one cry on our lips, "We will have a country: we will have an Italy; and an Italy shall be."

Attack, break at every point the long and weak line of the enemy. Prevent them from concentrating themselves by killing or dispersing their soldiers, destroying the roads and bridges. Disorganize them by striking at their officers. Ceaselessly pursue fugitives; be it war to the knife. Make arms of the tiles of your houses, of the stones of the street, of the tools of your trades, of the iron of your crosses. Spread the alarm by watchfires kindled on every height. From one end of Italy to the other let the alarm-bell of the people toll the death of the enemy.

Wherever you are victorious, move forward at once to the aid of those nearest to you. Let the insurrection grow like an avalanche wherever the chance goes against you; run to the gorges, the mountains, the fortresses given you by nature. Everywhere the battle will have broken out; everywhere you will find brothers; and, strengthened by the victories gained elsewhere, you will descend into the field again the day after. One only be our flag—the flag of the nation. In pledge of our fraternal unity, write on it the words God and the People: they alone are powerful to conquer, they alone do not betray. It is the Republican flag which, in '48 and '49, saved the honour of Italy; it is the flag of ancient Venice; it is the flag of Rome—eternal Rome, the sacred metropolis, the temple of Italy and the world.

Purify yourselves, fighting beneath that flag. Let the Italian people arise, worthy of the God who guides them! Let woman be sacred; let age and childhood be sacred; let property be sacred. Punish the thief as an enemy. Use for insurrection the arms, powder, and uniforms taken from the foreign soldiers.

To arms, to arms! Our last word is the battle-cry. Let the men you have chosen to lead you send forth to Europe, on the morrow, the cry of victory.

(For the Italian Committee) JOSEPH MAZZINI.  
AURELIO SAFFI.

Maurizio Quadrio, } Secretaries.—February, 1853.  
Cesare Agostini, }

The following is the document purporting to be from Kossuth, and is evidently expected to tell upon the Hungarians in the Austrian service in Italy:—

#### IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION.

##### TO THE SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN ITALY.

SOLDIERS! COMRADES!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country—to make her independent, free, and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it. I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone.

Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, and those once adverse to us will now combat with us the common enemy, but all the peoples of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the peoples of the world, the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed.

And this shall be the last war.

In this war no nation fraternizes more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one—our enemy is one—our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing and Italy the left wing of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.

Therefore, in the name of my nation have I made alliance with the Italian nation: the moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world, let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all, wheresoever the alarm shall first sound, combat against the common enemy.

Whoso will not do this, he, the hiring of our country's executioner, shall nevermore see his native land; he shall be for ever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the blood of the parents and of his country to the enemy.

The moment of the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarian unprepared; for should it take him unprepared—should our nation not improve the opportunity—our dear country would be lost for ever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy.

I know that every Hungarian is ready for war or liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes.

No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and traitor shall die.

And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this order of mine is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me who are the favourers of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you in my name how you should organize yourselves.

Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district—everywhere.

Brave ones! the Honveds and the hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks on the Hungarian flag as on the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great; you hold the arms in your hands; a generous blood boils in your veins; your heart beats for your country, and for the vengeance on her executioners. Your task is glorious and easy, for you are in the midst of a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

From Rome to the land of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the peoples unite in one cry, shouting, 'mid the clang of millions of arms, "Let God be the judge; down with the tyrants; long live the liberty of the peoples; long live our country!"

Brave ones, in this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, before which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.



So I order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be amongst you. Au revoir. God be with you.

February, 1853.

Kossuth.

Nothing more in the shape of intelligence transpired during Thursday. The absence of more detailed information seemed to many a ground of hope that the insurrection was serious, and that the Austrians had something formidable to contend with.

Friday morning brought fresh comments by the London journals on the insurrection, but nothing more in the shape of distinct intelligence. Still telegraphic despatches (some from Turin *via* Paris) announced the suppression of the insurrection, and the restoration of tranquillity; and still it was argued, from the absence of more precise news, that Lombardy might be the scene of an extended struggle. The latest facts, as stated in the *Globe*, were these:—1st, that on the 4th, i. e., two days before the insurrection, the Austrian authorities in Milan had made a great many arrests, and were proceeding to such extremities that many families took to flight; 2nd, that the insurrection of the 6th began by an attack of some 400 insurgents, armed with poniards, on a portion of the Austrian troops and police, and that about 300 persons had been killed; 3rd, that besides the outbreak in Milan, there had been outbreaks, simultaneous, or nearly so, in other towns of Lombardy, and at Rimini; and 4th, that there was great excitement in Switzerland, and in Piedmont; that there were still rumours that the Austrians had succeeded in crushing the insurrection; but that the fact that communications with Milan were still interrupted seemed to throw discredit on these rumours, and to augur more favourably for the insurgents.

The *Paris Moniteur* of Saturday announced:—"The Government has received by telegraphic despatch news from Milan to the 10th. Order was entirely re-established there." The next day (Sunday) it was announced that six of the insurgents had been hanged, and three shot.

These brief and melancholy announcements leave us only the duty of gathering up the circumstances of the outbreak as they are to be found in the Swiss and Italian journals.

The *Official Milan Gazette* of the 7th (Monday :night) thus relates the occurrences of the previous day:—"Public tranquillity was disturbed yesterday. The subversive party, which cannot allow peaceful citizens to enjoy the innocent pleasures of the Carnival, must needs sacrifice new victims to its revolutionary propensities. Yesterday, about six o'clock p.m., some officers and soldiers were attacked. The authorities immediately took the requisite measures; strong patrols scoured the town in every direction; some individuals armed with long stilettoes were arrested; they will be tried by martial law during the state of siege. At the usual time for frequenting the theatres, tranquillity was sufficiently restored to allow of their being opened to the public. We have to deplore the death of several persons, both civil and military; others have been wounded. It has been attempted to seduce people of the lower classes by money and excitement of every kind, but the good sense of the population rejected these provocations, and not only did the people remain quiet, but they openly condemned this foolish attempt as an impious act of madness. The government is strong, and will cause order and public security to be respected by all such vigorous measures as circumstances may require. Public tranquillity has not been disturbed in the provinces."

The *Gazette* then gives a proclamation by the commandant (Count Strassoldo), assuring the peaceful citizens of protection. A telegraphic despatch received at Vienna from the Governor of Lombardy, dated Milan 7th, was published in the *Imperial Gazette* of the 8th, and adds to the above statement, "Twenty-eight individuals have been arrested with arms in their hands. Everything indicates that this attempt at revolt has been fomented by the revolutionary party in foreign countries, in order to frighten peaceable citizens, and, above all, to prevent their enjoying the pleasures of the Carnival. Proceedings have been commenced against the guilty."

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 8th, says:—"It appears, from our information, that some men of the people sallied forth simultaneously from the gates of Roma, Tosa, and Ticino, and attempted, about one o'clock, to surprise the military posts by constructing barricades with pieces of furniture and church benches. A gang penetrated into the Castle, and entering a hall where a few officers were assembled, wounded or (some say) killed two with stilettoes. They afterwards endeavoured to force an entrance into the inner court, where the artillery and ammunition were placed, but, overpowered by the troops, they were all arrested. Nobody was thinking of an outbreak, for in the evening there was to be a splendid ball at the Duchess Visconti's, and another at the Club del Marino."

A letter from Milan, in the *Zurich Gazette*, states that the movement was currently talked of on the 5th, as being expected to break out on the following day; that strong patrols soon restored order, the troops fired upon the rioters on several points, and more than one hundred persons have since been imprisoned. The poniards used by the insurgents are said to have been all of the same manufacture, and marked with a cross. The theatres were not closed in the evening, but very thinly attended, there not being above 140 spectators in the theatre of La Scala, which is capable of holding 5,000. The Vegliione, or masked ball, was attended by fifteen persons, while 200 infantry soldiers were stationed in the vestibule. Another letter of the 7th, from Milan, says that at noon on that day several people were beginning to shut their shops, it being feared that the disturbances would recommence.

We read in the *Parlamento*:—"Several persons were stabbed with poniards, bells were put in motion, and two or three barricades erected. The result of

the affray was ten killed and about forty soldiers and civilians wounded. Many of the latter were taken prisoners. The prisoners all belong to the labouring class."

The *Times* gives a summary of letters from Turin of the 9th inst., stating that a Cabinet Council was held the day before, under the presidency of the King, in consequence of the agitation occasioned by the events of Milan in the provinces adjoining Lombardy. The emigrants, however, had not moved, and the Lombard chiefs residing at Turin treated the whole affair with the utmost contempt. It appears that Messrs. Saffi and Pistrucci, formerly members of the Republican Government at Rome, came from London to the canton of Ticino, to be near the scene of action. They took up their quarters at Bellinzona, until a telegraphic order arrived from the authorities of Berne to send them out of the canton. The anniversary of the battle of Novara had at first been chosen for the explosion of the conspiracy. The chiefs were anxious to give the rising the appearance of a reparation of that disaster, and thus to induce the Piedmontese army to join in the movement; but many of the conspirators declared that it would be dangerous to wait until March, as the Austrian police was extremely vigilant, and would discover the plot. They accordingly resolved to raise the standard on the Sunday of the Carnival. On that day mobs collected on three different points of the capital of Lombardy, at the gates of Ticino, Roma, and Tosa, and having marched into the city, surprised a few military posts, and erected barricades at the corners of several streets with every article they found. But the object of the conspirators was to gain possession of the Citadel, which is situated near the triumphal arch, at the extremity of the city. Insurgent bands advanced in that direction by the streets of San Paolo and Orso. They succeeded in entering the first tower of the Castello, where they murdered some officers, but the gate leading to the inner court, containing the artillery and ammunition, having been closed in time, the attempt failed. They were immediately surrounded by the troops and all taken prisoners. The number of killed and wounded was about fifty. The insurgents had no other arms than stilettoes, the disarmament having been rigorously accomplished throughout the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The following is the postscript of one of those letters, dated 3 o'clock p.m.:

We have just heard that the insurrectionary movement has extended from Milan to Monza, a town six leagues distant from that capital. The conflict was there more sanguinary than at Milan. Independently of the *coup-de-main*, directed against the garrison of the Castello in Milan by the rebels, a detachment advanced to the square of the Duomo to attack the Vice-regal Palace. The assailants being received by a brisk fusillade, retired in disorder. The authorities were so well aware that Bellinzona, the capital of Ticino, was the seat of the conspiracy, that they immediately intercepted all communication by rail between Milan and Como. Only one Austrian officer, the bearer of despatches, reached this last town by a special train. Switzerland, on her side, has called out her battalions of militia, and marched them towards the frontier of Lombardy. The four battalions of the canton of Ticino are also under arms. This concentration of troops has a double object—the suppression of the insurrection and the defence of the Swiss territory against Austrian invasion.

The situation of the Swiss Government is thus rendered one of considerable difficulty; but the cantonal regencies, as well as the federal executive, have bestirred themselves to remove any just cause of complaint from their irritable Austrian neighbours.

The Austrian bulletins are silent with respect to the extent of the insurrection, and the number of the killed and wounded. The reports of the Italian and Swiss newspapers differ widely on this subject. The *Zurich Gazette* states that according to the report of the courier who had arrived at Lugano, from Milan, 300 were killed. No such numbers, however, appear in other accounts. Another letter in the same paper states that some Hungarian grenadiers fraternized with the insurgents, and gave them up their arms. In the military hospital at Milan there are fifty-six wounded, and in the civil hospital, twenty.

In a letter dated Lugano, Feb. 7, and published in the *Ticino Gazette*, we read:—"The victims in the affray at Milan are numerous. There are 56 wounded in the Military Hospital, and 20 in the Civil Hospital. The population, it is said, took no part in the manifestation. On the 7th, in the morning, all the shops were opened, but it having been reported that a new outbreak would take place, they were again closed. In the meantime, the Government disposes of so large a force that no serious disorder is to be apprehended."

The *Débats* states, on the faith of private letters, that M. Mazzini, who left England about a month since, was at Lugano, in the Swiss canton of Tessino, a few days before the outbreak at Milan.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna 11, announces that certain journals of Vienna, which have accused the French Government of having fomented the outbreak at Milan, had been energetically contradicted, and were about to have proceedings instituted against them.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 5th publishes a proclamation by Radetzky, dated from Verona, which subjects the city of Milan to the most rigorous execution of the state of siege; orders that all strangers of suspicious character be expelled; grants life pensions to the wounded and the families of soldiers fallen; orders an extraordinary gratification to the garrison as a recompense for its efforts; and reserves the right of yet resorting to "extraordinary measures." A proclamation by Count Strassoldo forbids the assemblage of more than three persons in the streets, and requires householders to register the names of their inmates.

Another notification forbids "the carrying of large sticks, or any token of recognition to the disaffected, or any revolutionary emblems." Another order suspends railway communication with Switzerland. The same number of the official journal declares that tranquillity is restored; but the *Zurich Gazette* states that, on the evening of the 8th, four or five soldiers were killed or wounded in the streets; that General Benedek had just arrived, with full powers from Marshal Radetzky; and that Tessinos, Piedmontese, and Englishmen were among the prisoners.

The *Gazette de Bâle*, of the 11th, reports that "a telegraphic despatch has been received from Bellinzona, bringing word that the individuals arrested at Milan, on the 6th, had been tried by court martial, and shot. Among them was a priest. The Government had adopted military precautions on an extensive scale. Sentries had been stationed all the way between Como and Chiasso. The towns of Lodi and Monza were compromised."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains the following:—

The Government of the King, having received timely notice of the circulation of the manifesto signed, in the name of the Italian committee, by Joseph Mazzini and Aurelio Saffi, first gave the necessary orders for the arrest of all the individuals who should attempt to pass from the royal dominions into the neighbouring states, to take part in the movements excited by said manifesto; and secondly, decreed the immediate expulsion of a small number of refugees, convicted of having abused the hospitality they received in Piedmont. In the meantime, it has ordered that all the refugees, indistinctly, residing in the frontier provinces, with the exception of those holding offices under the Government, should be removed to the interior.

### Court, Personal, and Political News.

**THE COURT.**—The anniversary of the marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert was celebrated on Saturday, at Windsor. A grand selection of vocal and instrumental music took place in St. George's Hall, in the evening, under the direction of Mr. Anderson, director of her Majesty's private band. The principal vocal performers were Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Genge, and Mr. Lawler. The band and chorus numbered 130 performers. Amongst the visitors at the Castle have been the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenloë, Lord George Lennox, and Viscount Hardinge. On Monday the Court came to Buckingham Palace.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is said to be confined to his house by a severe, though, we trust, temporary indisposition, arising out of a painful injury to the arm.

**NEW PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE.**—It is rumoured that the intention is to establish a Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and that a future occupier of the chair, either as Chief or Deputy, may possibly be Sir George Grey. It is also stated that the Speaker of the House of Commons is about to retire, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Talbot Baines.

**"NATIONAL DEFENCES."**—According to the *United Service Gazette* Government is prepared to accept the services of volunteer corps, and is about to put Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, into a state of defence to command the Thames. "The Government are in earnest regarding the exercise of the line and the militia during the ensuing open season. Ground is everywhere being laid out for camps of instruction. In the vicinity of Sandhurst, Captain Needham, Lieutenants Barnster, Vacher, and M'Lean passed students of the senior department, are engaged in surveying ground for the selection of a proper site for a camp in that locality. We hear that it is very likely Sir C. Napier will command one of the camps, if his health will permit."

**ELECTION MATTERS.**—The petitions against the return of Mr. Wickham and Mr. Milligan, the two members for Bradford, have been withdrawn by an arrangement come to among the political supporters of the respective parties.—The statement that Mr. Eccles, M.P. for Blackburn, has consented to accept the Chiltern Hundreds in the event of the petition against him being withdrawn, is wholly without foundation.—Viscount Elnley is a candidate for the representation of West Worcestershire in the Conservative interest, the vacancy being caused by the death of the late Beauchamp and the accession to the peerage of his brother, the present Earl.

**MR. CHRISTOPHER AND LORD LANSLOWNE.**—The hon. member of North Lincolnshire stated, the other day, in his speech at Lincoln (noticed in our last number), that there was a great meeting at Lord Lansdowne's on the Wednesday of the week when the Disraeli Budget was discussed. Lord Lansdowne has addressed a letter to Mr. Christopher denying that any meeting of any kind was held at his house at the time; and further stating that he did not communicate with either Whig or Peelite until after Lord Derby had resigned. Challenged for the authority on which he made the statement, Mr. Christopher names none special, but the talk at "the Carlton and Traveller Clubs." He regrets the statement.

**GENERAL BROTHERTON AND MR. COBDEN.**—The gallant general, not satisfied with his former correspondence, has gone a step further, and writes another letter to Mr. Cobden suggesting that he should transfer his bond of £10,000 to the Manchester Infirmary—an institution in which he would seem to take a great interest:—"This will afford you an opportunity of benefiting that establishment, and removing from the public mind any doubt of your sincerity—should such doubt still exist. Moreover, it will give you the satisfaction of eclipsing my humble contribution."



Mr. Cobden has replied through the *Times*, showing that he could not have continued the correspondence to any good purpose:—

If, for example, I had insinuated that the plea for withdrawing the offer put forth in the second letter might by possibility have been an afterthought, invented to escape from the dilemma into which his defective judgment had thrown him, and that the real cause was the hint he had received from influential quarters that he had cast a reflection upon the naval service, and had not paid a very high compliment to his own, to what useful end should I thus have returned insult for insult? I therefore treated the insinuation of want of sincerity (from which probably my worst foe will exonerate me) with indifference and silence, contenting myself with merely requesting my solicitor to hold no communication with his upon the subject. If General Brotherton wishes to employ his leisure in a lengthened correspondence with me, he ought to proceed a step further in the path upon which he has entered. He surely cannot expect the same signature to succeed with one whom he publicly proclaims to have been already the dupe of his simulation.

Mr. DISRAELI has, it is said, been cashiered as leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons. His successor is not yet fixed upon; but the more active of the recusants have set their eyes on the Marquis of Granby, who, it may be remembered, made a speech in the debate on the address, denunciatory of the Disraelite policy as undignified and dishonest. Failing Lord Granby, the recusants are content to take Sir John Pakington. It is understood that this deposition has the approval of Lord Derby—the little love that ever existed between him and his Chancellor of the Exchequer having lately grown less.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Commander Inglefield has received orders to set out again, with the "Phoenix" screw-steamer, to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin. He will first carry stores to Beechy Island; then go whither he may deem fit in the direction of his former voyage. The "Lady Franklin," sailing-vessel, will accompany the "Phoenix" as a tender, and be stationed at some spot in Baffin's Bay while the "Phoenix" proceeds on her voyage of discovery.

### Law and Police.

ELECTION SQUABBLES.—Mr. Oliveira, M.P., has been assessed in damages to the amount of £100 in an action for libel, brought by the Honourable Lennox Butler, in the Court of Exchequer. The case was tried on Wednesday. The libel consisted in an allegation made by Mr. Oliveira at Hull, during the last general election, that Mr. Butler had been expelled from the Star Club some years ago, for refusing to pay a sum of £10 8s. due from him; and further, that at an interview between the two, Mr. Oliveira had threatened to kick Mr. Butler out of his house. After uttering this libel, Mr. Oliveira withdrew in favour of Lord Goderich; to whose committee he supplied the libellous matter in the shape of a letter, a copy of which was also sent to Mr. Butler, in reply to his demand for explanation. The committee published the letter. Mr. Oliveira pleaded the truth of the libel in justification; but no attempt was made to sustain the plea at the trial. Mr. Butler was examined. It appeared from his evidence, that he and his father, the late Lord Dunboyne, belonged to the Star Club in 1834. In 1836 he called on Mr. Oliveira to announce the resignation of Lord Dunboyne and pay his subscription. Mr. Oliveira was greatly displeased, and showed much incivility; but no threat of kicking was offered. Witness did not remember whether any demand on him for £10 8s. was made at that interview. The demand was a sort of "whip" to cover deficiencies, and was made after he had left the Club, when he had paid in every sixpence he owed. Mr. Oliveira was not examined. His counsel, Mr. James, submitted that his client believed he was speaking the truth at the time; and he trusted the jury would do justice between the parties by agreeing to a moderate verdict. The Chief Baron praised Mr. Butler for referring the dispute to the civil court instead of fighting a duel. Mr. Oliveira would have done well not to stir up an old quarrel, when appealed to for an explanation, but to have expressed regret. The question for the jury was, what damages they would award the plaintiff from the defendant, for the assertion of charges which certainly reflected considerably on him as a gentleman and man of honour, and in support of which there was now no attempt at proof. Damages £100.

BEGGING IMPOSTORS.—Sarah Smith, a demure-looking, middle-aged woman, has counterfeited distress too touchingly for her own purposes. She went to Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the churchwarden of Whitechapel, and told the lady a most moving tale of her husband's having died in the hospital, leaving her with seven children; four of these were very ill, but the mother had neither medicine nor food for her family. Mrs. Lawrence gave her money, and promised more aid. After the woman had gone, the lady reflected on her tale, thought she had not assisted her sufficiently, and hurried to the address she had received from Smith. No Mrs. Smith lived there; and it turned out that her husband is alive, and that she has no children—in short, she had been living well by impositions on the charitable. The Worship-street magistrate has sent the woman to prison for three months.—Sir James Duke has sent two of the begging-girls, who infest the neighbourhood of the Bank to prison.

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—In the Rolls Court, on Friday, Sir John Romilly gave judgment against Mr. Hudson in the action between him and the York and North Mid-

land Railway Company. The Master of the Rolls decreed:—"Declare the defendant trustee for the York and North Midland Railway Company of the shares in the East and West Riding Extension, and the Hull and Selby, disposed of by him or by his order, in his character of chairman and director of the said company: declare that the defendant is bound to account for all profits from the sale and disposal of such shares respectively: take an account of all monies produced by or arising from the sale of the East and West Riding Extension shares and the Hull and Selby, disposed of by the defendant, or by his order, or for his use; and in taking such account, let the defendant be charged with interest at £5 per cent. for the sums so received by him, or for his use, from the time the same were received; and in taking such account the defendant is to have credit for all sums paid by him to and for the use of the company, in respect of such shares, and he is to have credit for all just allowances." Sir John had directed the defendant to be charged with interest at £5 per cent; for, if his decision were correct, the defendant stood in the position of a trustee who had derived profit from the property of his *cestui que trusts*. And as the expenses of the suit up to the present time had been principally occasioned by the defendant contesting his liability to account, he must pay the cost up to and including this hearing; but the costs of the rest of the suit must depend on the account. With regard to the lien upon the defendant's estate, prayed by the bill, the bill must be dismissed as to this.

THE GOLD CHAIN CASE.—We last week briefly reported the result of the trial in the case of the Queen v. Lamude, in which the defendant was acquitted on a charge of fraud for selling a gold chain, part of which only was composed of the precious metal. We have received a long letter from Messrs. S. S. and J. W. Benson, the jewellers of Cornhill, in whose name the article was sold, complaining of the report of the trial, and vindicating themselves from the charges of Mr. Parry, the counsel for the defendant. They declare that the statement that Baron Alderson had characterised the act as a fraud was not true. He only intimated his opinion to be, that even if the facts were as the counsel had stated them, yet the defendant had not committed an indictable offence. It is stated that the trial was stopped before the witness for the defence could be heard. Otherwise Sir F. Thesiger was prepared to show that the chain had not been sold for fine gold. The prosecutor "was expressly told, when he purchased the article, that it was not fine gold, but common gold; and had Sir F. Thesiger had the opportunity of cross-examining the prosecutor, he would have admitted the fact, as he did on a former occasion."

As to Mr. Parry's observation, that the chain was of a most spurious and worthless description, the evidence of Mr. Johnson, the assayer, shows that it consisted of more than half gold and silver, the intrinsic value of which, in its raw state, was from 19s. to £1, and the prosecutors own witness (W. Thomas, a jeweller's assistant) states, "I should charge £2 for making such a chain as this." If so, where is the "enormous rate of profit which no respectable tradesman could ever expect to obtain?" Why, the profit would not be sufficient for a respectable tradesman to live upon, because we do not sell them by the gross. . . . Had the chain been wholly made of brass, or some other base metal, and merely gilt or electro-plated, there would have been some ground to stigmatize it in such terms, and for attacking our character in the manner above described; but so far from such being the fact, the chain in question was made of gold, for which we are charged a wholesale price of 40s. per ounce, and of which material thousands of these chains are made and sold by 99 out of 100 goldsmiths, jewellers, and silversmiths in this metropolis, all of whom charge the same price, a little more or less, that we have done in this instance. These are not mere assertions on our part, for we were prepared to prove them on the trial of this case, had it gone on, and had witnesses present who had voluntarily come forward to prove that they had purchased precisely similar chains of persons who were witnesses for the prosecutor. Where, then, is the ground for Mr. Parry's attack upon us? Is he prepared to say that all the goldsmiths and jewellers in London (not excepting his own witnesses) are cheats, and not respectable tradesmen, because they all display these articles in their shop-windows, and sell them, too, at the same prices?

Messrs. Benson give a summary of the evidence they were prepared to adduce in support of their case, from jewellers, one of whom says, "he has sold hundreds of chains of the above description," and maintain that in the transaction in question they have "acted with the straightforwardness and honesty that all our fellow-tradesmen practise towards the public."

HARMONIC UNION.—It will be seen that on Monday evening next Handel's "Messiah" will be performed at Exeter Hall for the first time by this society. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Phillips, equally with the attraction of this favourite oratorio, will, no doubt, ensure a crowded attendance.

BURGLARIES IN CHELTENHAM.—Cheltenham is kept in alarm by the proceedings of a gang of burglars, who have recently been very active. Three burglaries are specified, in one of which they attempted to burn the house when they were disappointed in obtaining plunder. The last robbery committed was at a market-gardener's on the Tewkesbury road. They got in through a cellar. The gardener was asleep, and they tied him to the bedstead; he awoke, and they immediately covered his head with the clothes; and then one spoke to him in a feigned voice, demanding where he kept his money. The thieves left the old man bound to the bedstead, but he managed to free himself.

### Literature.

Letters from Ireland. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

THESE letters were addressed to the *Daily News*, and appeared in its columns during the autumn months of last year. They attracted considerable attention, and were quoted by most of the weekly journals. Report gave the authorship to Miss Martineau, who now acknowledges it, in consenting to a republication demanded by readers who felt the interest of the letters, and desire them in a permanent form. For ourselves, we are glad to find Miss Martineau on ground less debatable than the subject of her last work—man's nature, its development and its relations; and we hail her return to the observation and exposition of facts in social economy, as an exercise of her talents as thoroughly fitted to her natural powers and long-trained habits, as studies in psychology are wholly unsuited to them, or, as philosophical speculation is foreign to a mind of the cast of her own.

It does not seem that these Letters contain any important additional facts or very novel information; but as recording the actual state of things so late as the setting-in of this winter, they are valuable to all who are accustomed to study Irish questions, either economically or politically, and have sufficient points of interest to make them welcome to the general reader. Miss Martineau has not attempted *Essays* on the condition of Ireland, nor even systematized her observations, but has given "a rapid account of impressions received and thoughts excited from day to day, in the course of a journey of above 1,200 miles;" and has preserved the form which those impressions took, when written down, as she amusingly says, "sometimes in a coffee-room, sometimes in the crowded single parlour of a country inn,—now to the sound of the harp, and now to the clatter of knives and forks, and scarcely ever within reach of books."

It seems unnecessary to enumerate the topics of such a book more particularly than to say, that they range from the land and agricultural improvements, through the industries and social habits of the people, to the more serious ecclesiastical and political problems which the country presents. In those parts of the work which treat of economical questions, Miss Martineau acknowledges to have derived almost all that has value from the publications of the Dublin Statistical Society and of the Belfast Social Inquiry Society. These and similar associations are deserving of more earnest sympathy and praise than is as yet accorded to them; they are doing a work than which none is more important to social reform and political progress in Ireland, and it is only when such a work has been well done that effective measures, either legislative or philanthropic, can be undertaken for that distracted, misused, and unhappy land.

From a letter entitled, "The People and the Two Churches,"—in which Miss Martineau displays the same fairness which elsewhere in the book holds the balance between Protestant and Catholic, speaking plainly of the unjust intrusion of the ministry of the former, and the essential viciousness of the system, and tyranny of the priesthood, of the latter—we extract a few paragraphs, which are of present interest as showing how immediately Emigration tells on the condition and prospects of the people, and how likely it is to decide the relations of the churches and the religious destinies of Ireland.

"In casting back a last look upon Ireland as her shores recede, the traveller naturally thinks of that remarkable island as she once was, in contrast with what she has been since, and with what she is now. There was a time when Ireland gavelight—intellectual and moral—to the nations of northern Europe; when she was the centre of the Christian faith, whence apostles went forth to teach it, and where disciples of many nations came to learn it. She had a reputation for scholarship and sanctity before England and Scotland were distinctly heard of. Few nations then stood so high as the Irish; and few have ever sunk so low as she has since sunk. Her modern state has been a mournful burlesque upon the ancient one. Instead of the ancient apostles, we have seen her modern priests; instead of the old chiefs, her modern landlords; instead of the ancient orders and guilds, her recent secret societies against the Government, conspirators against the landlord, and slaves of the priests. Instead of the ancient feasts, feuds, and forays, we have seen modern famine, and an escape from home far more awful to witness than any exodus from a land of bondage.

"Though this last movement proceeds, it is clearly true that Ireland has entered upon a new period—upon a new life which is full of hope. We ought not to be surprised if the people are slow to see this—if the emigration should go on as at present, for some years to come. The people cannot be expected to forget what they have



seen in ghastly years just over. While waste lands lie round about them, and roofless cottages stare them in the face wherever they turn, and the churches quarrel, and priest says that all is going to ruin, the peasant and the farmer cannot be expected to see that there is 'a good time coming'; and they may have reached a foreign shore, and have looked homeward thence for a long while before they perceive that the good time has actually set in. But that it is so, is clear to the less interested observer.

"There is nothing the matter with the original structure of the country. The land is good enough; the sea is fruitful enough; and there is plenty of it all round the indented coasts; and, under the soil, there is almost as much wealth as its surface could yield. There is nothing the matter with the country. And there is nothing the matter with the men in it but what is superinduced. There is no need to speak of the fine qualities of the Irish character; for they are acknowledged all over the world. As for the rest, employ them at task-work—at secure work—and they soon show themselves as industrious as anybody. Pay them regular wages, and pay them in cash, and they immediately show themselves as provident as anybody. Not as skilful in depositing and investing—that is another matter, but as capable of looking forward, and of providing for the future. Let them alone about their religion, and obviate competition for land, and they are as peaceable as anybody. We cannot yet point out the circumstances in which they are as truthful as other people; for, in sad fact, we have met with few signs of that virtue, except among some educated, and in rare cases besides; but we can see how the vice has grown up, how it has been encouraged, and, we trust, how it not only may be, but will be, outgrown. Lying is the vice of slaves; and the extraordinary and extreme inaccuracy of statement that everybody meets with all over Ireland is the natural product of the fear and hatred in which the people have lived for centuries, with such a priesthood as theirs for their moral guides. . . . The deepening adversity of the Catholic priesthood on the one hand, and the spread of education through the National Schools on the other, afford much promise of an improvement of the national character in regard to veracity.

"The miseries of Ireland, it has been often and long agreed, proceed from economical and religious causes. The worst economical mischiefs are in course of extinction by a method of awful severity, but one which discloses unbounded promise. The old barriers are thrown down day by day; the country is opened to occupation and industry by the process which clears it of those who could not find a subsistence upon it. And, while emigration carries away, to prosper elsewhere, more than a quarter of a million of people yearly, the National Schools are training and sending forth, to be Irish residents, half a million at once of the childhood and youth of the country. Many good laws have been passed, breaking down the land monopoly, and precluding the old agitation about landholding. The agitation that exists is about ecclesiastical matters; and emigration may be found to act as favourably on this kind of agitation as upon the other. The late census shows the population of Ireland to be one-third less than under ordinary favourable circumstances it would be. Those who have gone away are Catholics—of the class that sustains the priesthood; and the children that will be born to those emigrants in their new country would have been the support of the Romish Church at home. Of those who are to fill up the gaps in the population, some will be Protestants from England and Ireland; more will be educated Catholics out of the National Schools; and others will be the children of the Catholics now and hereafter educated at the Queen's Colleges, in disregard of the discouragement from head-quarters. Religious animosities will be allayed, rather than fomented, by these two last classes of rising citizens. They will never be the slaves of such a priesthood as that of the Ireland of to-day. The priesthood is obviously destined to decline. It may become more noisy and quarrelsome as it declines, but its power for mischief would soon be over, if it were not for the establishment in the land of the Church of the minority. This Church of England in Ireland is the most formidable mischief now in the catalogue of Irish woes. This Church, as we have said before, either does nothing or breaks the peace. If she continues in place, wealth, and artificial power, she may set about numbering her days; for it is clear to all dispassionate inquirers that awakened Ireland will not long tolerate a slothful Church; and that the strife she provokes, here and there, with the other Church, will and must issue in the popular rejection of both."

Such is the hopeful tone in which Miss Martineau feels she can generally speak of Ireland's future. May the augury be realized; and the dawning hope of Ireland brighten to a full and glorious day of national prosperity and religious peace.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Speculation.  
The Wide, Wide World.  
"Ye are not your Own."  
Australia.  
Tracts on Homoeopathy.  
Homoeopathy.  
The Voice of the People.  
The Gospel Guide.  
My Novel.  
Essays on Political Economy.  
Juvenile Delinquents.  
The People and the Parish.  
Railway Reading.  
What is Convocation?

G. Routledge & Co.  
G. Routledge & Co.  
E. T. Whitfield.  
B. L. Green.  
Aylott & Jones.  
J. Walker.  
J. Nisbet.  
E. Henderson.  
W. Blackwood.  
W. & F. G. Cash.  
W. & F. G. Cash.  
Stevens & Norton.  
Clarke & Co.  
J. Ridgway.

**PRESERVED MEATS AGAIN.**—The meats supplied to the "Plover," now stationed at Point Barrow, were on examination in Behring's Straits, discovered to be wholly unfit for human food. An investigation into Goldner's preserved meats has been going on at Plymouth Dockyard, where there are from 10,000 to 15,000 canisters. It is stated that above one-third of the canisters is retained, and a portion of the third given to the workmen. The other two-thirds are in such a decomposed condition, that they are immediately carted away to the water's edge, and flung into the sea.

#### Facts and Facets.

**AN EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE.**—A young stock-broker having married an old widow with £100,000, says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

Blacksmiths, it is said, *forge* and *steel* every day, but we think people speak *iron-ically* of them.

The picturesque ruins of Charlemagne's old Castle of Heinsberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, fell to the ground last week, after an existence of a thousand years.

An Irishman in Iowa has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement?—*American Paper.*

If all the labour of the British empire were performed by hand, it would require the active exertion of every full-grown man in the world.

"Mother, send for the doctor." "Why, my son?" "Cause that man in the parlour is going to die—he said he would die if sister Jane would not marry him—and Jane said she wouldn't."

A lady recently purchased in Totnes market, an apparently very fine and heavy goose. On its being handed to the cook, a large piece of *Suede Turnip* was found in the inside, weighing about three quarters of a pound.

The second son of Prince Canino, Lucien Bonaparte, is about to enter the Church. In a few days he will assume the ecclesiastical robe. He is always seen at Rome in company with a Jesuit priest.

The Mayor of Liverpool has introduced into his civic dinners the fashion of carving the dishes upon the sideboard, and presenting each guest with a *carte du diner*, instead of placing the meats upon the table.

The Brecon burial-ground is said to be frequently used as a circus for horsemanship! At the annual fair the nave of the church is commonly appropriated to the reception of horses; and if any of them lack a shoe, the smith puts it on in church!

The Messrs. Spackman, tailors, of Belfast, have in operation a machine which sews all sorts of fabrics in curved or straight lines, or angularly, with a precision not attainable by the manual operatives, and with a rapidity equivalent to the average power of ten men.

The new costume for gentlemen at the "parvenu" Court of Paris is described as follows:—Coat of blue, maroon, or violet velvet; trousers of white kerseymer or black silk cloth, varnished boots, or white knee breeches with buckles, shoes with buckles, silk stockings, white satin waistcoat, white cravat, opera hat with cockade, and sword with gold or mother-o'-pearl hilt.

The attention of the mistress of an American family was lately called to the fact, that a little coloured girl was constantly seen lying on the grass-plot, with her face turned up to the sun. Upon being questioned why she assumed that posture, she answered, "Why, missis always lays de tings on de grass what she wants to make white. I want to get white too."

The largest mercantile ship in the world, the screw-steamer, "Himalaya," of 3,600 tons measurement, designed and built at Mr. Mare's establishment, at Blackwall, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will be complete for launching next month. She is to be propelled by screw machinery, of 700-horse power, by Messrs. Penn and Co.—*Plymouth Mail.*

At the imperial wedding in Notre Dame, it is said several aristocratic dames, heated with scrambling over benches, were disgusted with finding some of the best seats occupied by the great actresses of the day—Ozy, Brohan, Esther, Constance, Judith—the last mistress of Prince Napoleon Jerome. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that, according to Napoleon III., his empire, himself, and his relatives, are merely *parvenus*.

"The preachers' in the time of the Commonwealth," says *Harper's Magazine*, "looked upon coughing and hemming as ornaments of speech, and when they printed their sermons noted in the margin where the preacher coughed and hemmed. The practice was not confined to England, for Oliver Malliard, a Cordelier, and famous orator, printed a sermon at Brussels in the year 1500, and marked in the margin where the preacher hemmed once or twice, or coughed."

**OMNIBUS CABS AND NEWSPAPER CONDUCTORS.**—Some of the leading omnibus proprietors of New York took it into their heads recently to present some of the editors of the daily papers with season tickets. The drivers, being opposed to the system, were struck blind on rainy days, and, as they drove along the streets, could never see a poor drowned editor!

**THE END OF HUMBLED.**—During the examination, in the London Insolvency Court, recently, of an insolvent who had kept a pie-shop in Marylebone, it was stated that, on the first night of opening his shop, he put some fourpenny pieces into his pies in order to attract customers. Some newspaper proprietors might take a hint from this.

**ROYAL SAUSAGES.**—There was a time when even the Queens of Spain did not disdain to employ their hands in making sausages; and to such perfection was this culinary accomplishment carried at one period, that it is upon record that the Emperor Charles V., after his retirement from the cares and dignities of the empire, "longed for sausages of the kind which Queen Juana, now in glory, used to pride herself in making in the Flemish fashion."—*Art Journal.*

**AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.**—An eminent advocate in Columbia, U.S., named Williams, had lately been listening to an antagonist who was a remarkably dull speaker. On rising to reply, Mr. Williams said, "Gentlemen of the jury,—If I did not feel strong in the justice of my cause, I should fear the effect upon you of the eloquent harangue to which you have just listened. I admire that speech, gentlemen of the jury. I *always* admired it. I admired that speech when I was a boy." The equivocal compliment was not lost upon the jury.

**A GUEST OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—Even our outlaws are "thankfully received" in Bonapartist society. One of the guests at the late ball given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was the Duke of Brunswick.

"His Royal Highness," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "with equal consideration for the visual organs of his admirers, subdued his brilliancy for one occasion: he only wore to about the value of some £5,000 or £6,000 sterling of diamonds, in the form of waistcoat buttons, and even thus maintained a 'cested interest' in the admiration of the beholders. It was not his night for looking pale, and the roseate hue was so brilliant as even to tinge the tops of his black whiskers:—

'Like to the last tints of dying day  
That o'er some darkling grove delay.'

**ROMANISM IN ITALY.**—The Rev. D. T. Drummond, Incumbent of St. Thomas's English Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, has just published a book, conveying his impressions on the religious state of Switzerland and the north of Italy, taken from the notes of a four months' tour in 1852. His conclusion as to the present religious state of Italy is, that in the South nearly the whole of the people are in some stage of infidelity, but that in the North there is a good deal of religious feeling; politics being at the bottom of both cases. Where the priests avowedly govern, as at Rome, or actually, as in Tuscany and Naples, hatred to them has extended to the Church. The feeling against Pope and priests is so strong in these three states, that whenever the opportunity arrives the passion will produce bloodshed.

**THE DUKE AND APOLLYON.**—Some years since the Duke was sitting at his library table, when the door opened, and, without any announcement, in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen, "Who're you?" asked the Duke, in his short, dry manner, looking up without the least change of countenance upon the intruder, "I am Apollyon." "What want?" "I am sent to kill you." "Kill me—very odd." "I am Apollyon, and I must put you to death." "Obliged to do it to-day?" "I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission." "Very inconvenient—very busy—great many letters to write—call again, and write me word—I'll be ready for you." And the Duke went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled probably by the stern, immovable old man, backed out of the room, and in half an hour was safe in Bedlam.—*New Quarterly Review.*

#### BIRTHS.

February 6, at Andover, the wife of the Rev. F. W. HEATHCOTE, of a daughter.

February 12, at Emsworth, Hants, the wife of Mr. SUTCLIFF ROBINSON, of a son.

February 12, at 7, Stockwell-villas, the wife of HENRY DOULTON, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

February 3, at St. George's Church, Captain AUGUSTUS LANE FOX, son of the late William Lane Fox and Lady Caroline Lane Fox, to ALICE STANLEY, daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley, of Alderley.

February 5, at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. Whitehead, (GEORGE) TIDCOMBE, jun., C.E., of Watford, to SUSANNAH, the youngest daughter of the late W. WOLWIN, of Watford, Herts.

February 8, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Brompton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. GEORGE HOY, of Glasgow, to MISS ELIZA JANE KAY, of Salford.

February 8, at Islington Chapel, by the Rev. B. S. Hollis, ARTHUR READ, son of the late William Read, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen, to JANE DOROTHEA LEVINGS, youngest daughter of the late Angus M'Taggart, Esq., Bruges.

February 10, at Downard Chapel, Whitchurch, Herefordshire, by the Rev. William Pinn, Mr. PHILIP WATKINS, grocer, Garway, to MISS ELIZABETH WATKINS, of the Tuft Farm, Osoep, in the same county.

#### DEATHS.

January 27, at Rome, the Right Hon. JOHN NICHOLL, in the 56th year of his age.

February 3, Mr. SAMUEL DANIELL, aged 84, for more than forty years deacon of the Baptist church assembling in Silver-street Chapel, Worcester.

February 5, ELIZABETH HENRY, the beloved wife of H. BUTTERWORTH, of Fleet-street, London.

February 5, at Cheltenham, aged 96, LOUISE, relict of Captain J. COOKE, of the "Bellerophon," who fell at the action of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

February 7, at the residence of his youngest son, at Hampton-court, WILLIAM BAKER, aged 92.

February 7, at Lancaster, after a short illness, ALICE CROMPTON, relict of the late A. Crompton, Esq., in the 90th year of her age.

February 8, Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, of Church-street, Hackney, in his 60th year; an esteemed clerk of Messrs. Masterman and Co., of Nicholas-lane, London, whom he had diligently served for upwards of thirty-five years.

February 9, aged 81, JOHN HOBSTMAN, Esq., of Ditton-house, Surrey, and of 26, Finsbury-square, London.

February 9, at No. 2, Nottingham-place, Regent's-park, DONALD MACLEAN, Esq., in his 81st year.

February 9, at the residence of her grandson, 42, Windsor-grove, Old Kent-road, Mrs. ANN CHARLTON, one of the oldest sisters of Guy's Hospital, having been upwards of fifty-two years in that establishment, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

February 10, at Broxbourne, Herts, ROSAMOND HAGGITT, in her 92nd year.

February 10, in his 52nd year, Mr. JOHN HINE, cashier of the Union Bank, Coventry.

February 11, at Robinson's Retreat for Ministers' Widows, at Hackney, Middlesex, Mrs. JANE HOBSON, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Hobson, of Maulden, Beds.

February 12, at 15, Warkworth-terrace, Commercial-road East, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. E. RICHARDS, minister of Coverdale Chapel, Limehouse.

**THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**—At a Court of Aldermen held yesterday week, it was agreed, upon the motion of Alderman Salomons, that the prosecution of retail dealers within the city of London for being non-freemen is inexpedient, and that for the purpose so generally desired, for enlarging the constituency of this corporation, the most effectual course would be to make forthwith a renewed application for the assistance of the Legislature, in which the Court would cordially join. The Common Council on Thursday negatived the proposition by 41 to 38.

**MURDER AT BATH.**—Lewis Perran has been committed for trial by the Bath magistrates for the murder of a woman, supposed to be the wife of a soldier. The body was found in the Avon, at Bitton; a surgeon detected external and internal appearances that showed the woman to have been violently struck on the head during life—probably with a sharp stone. A good deal of the evidence was reluctantly given by Perran's associates, to whom he had made admission showing that he had a hand in the woman's death. Other men were arrested with Perran, but they were discharged, the magistrates considering that Perran alone was the murderer.



## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The general firmness of the English Stock market was somewhat shaken by the intelligence of the outbreak at Milan, but the account of its suppression prevented prices from being much affected. On Monday there was a decided decline to the extent of about one-eighth. Money is abundant at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. in Consols, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  was given for the call on the account at 99. It was announced to-day that Government have reduced the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills from  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per day—an announcement so unexpected as to have created quite a panic amongst the holders. This step, added to the favourable nature of the Emperor's speech, has given increased confidence to speculators, and the Stock Market, which left off with depressed prices last night, has opened very buoyant this morning, which was not, however, maintained. The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt have continued their purchases. Bank Stock has been more fluctuating, but still at full prices. East India Stock has gone lower, probably in consequence of the indisposition of the Burmese Government to submit.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	228	228	228	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	228
Bank Stock	228	228	228	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	228
Exchq. Bills	54 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	52 pm.	52 pm.	52 pm.
India Bonds	65 pm.	—	60 pm.	—	60 pm.	—
Long Annuity	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Bank of England weekly statement of liabilities and assets is to the 5th inst. Several important changes had occurred, as compared with the previous return. Owing to a further reduction in the amount of specie, the note issues had to be curtailed, and the reserve of notes was therefore trenced upon. The amount to the credit of Government is becoming larger as the quarter advances, and this throws back notes upon the Bank. The demand for discounts was just sufficient to raise the total a trifle above the sum stated in our last; but an item that shows more clearly how the bullion was obtained from the Bank is the private deposit accounts. The Bank of France monthly return, made up to the 10th inst., gives the metallic reserve at 478,750,000 francs, a decrease of 3,500,000 francs.

It is estimated that the next return of the Bank of England will show a decrease of less than £300,000 in the stock of bullion, and a large decrease in the "other," or private securities.

The drain of specie still proceeds, though several vessels are expected from Australia. The imports have amounted only to £73,000, while the total shipments from the kingdom have been £452,000 during the past week. In the latter part of last week, a large amount of gold was taken out by numerous sailing vessels and the "Harbinger" steamer to Australia.

The market for the Foreign Securities is generally firmer, and prices have in several instances improved. Mexican and Sardinian Bonds are better, and Turkish Scrip has advanced one per cent. on the report of an intended indemnity to the Bondholders by the Turkish Government.

The Railway Share market has been generally firmer, but somewhat relapsed on Monday. Caledonians have improved to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Westerns have rallied to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but are not so strong now, and shares generally have declined since the morning. North Westerns are 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Westerns, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midlands, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Easterns were in favour after the announcement of the week's traffic, at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ . York and North Midlands have fallen back from 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 60. French Shares were in better favour. Rouen and Havre improved 10s.

An advance has taken place in several of the leading Gold Mining Shares. Australian rose 12s. 6d., others were well supported, especially the Californian Companies holding leases or working lands of Col. Fremont, since the announcement of the confirmation of his title by the State Land Commission. West Mariposa, Agua Fria, Carson's Creek, and Yuba, were particularly active.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three per Cent. Reduced	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per Cents.	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per Cents.	—
Long Annuities	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	228	Mexic. new 3 pr. Cts.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	269	Sardinian 5 per Cts.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills	45 pm.	Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
India Bonds	—	Span. 5 per Cents.	—
South Sea Stock	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do., 3 per Cents.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Do., Passive	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week present little for remark. At Manchester there has been diminished activity, but prices have shown steadiness. From Birmingham it appears that the spring hardware trade promises to exceed all former precedent. There has been a further advance in copper, but, notwithstanding the uncertainty in the markets for this and other metals, orders accumulate, and manufacturers

show an increased disposition to accept contracts at fixed prices. The demand for Australia continues exceedingly heavy. At Nottingham business has been less active than in the preceding week, although it is still in every respect satisfactory, and from the woollen districts the report is of a similar character. In the Irish linen market there has been considerable animation.

## The Gazette.

Friday, February 11, 1853.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1853.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	32,034,230	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,960
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,015,076
		Silver Bullion	-19,154
	£32,034,230		£32,034,230

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	— (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,764,651
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts)	3,308,432	Other Securities	13,705,812	
		Notes	9,338,820	
		Gold and Silver Coin	666,582	
Other Deposits	5,568,205			
Seven-day and other Bills	12,606,230			
	1,439,998			
	£37,475,865			£37,475,865

Dated the 10th day of February, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

COLE, THOMAS, Newport; Isle of Wight, cabinet maker.

#### BANKRUPT.

BELOIN, JOHN, Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, coach builder, February 18, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Smith, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, London.

GURR, JOHN, Chatham, butcher, February 22, March 24: solicitor, Mr. Scrimman, Coleman-street, City.

HARE, CHARLES, Huddersfield, manufacturing chemist, February 28, April 4: solicitors, Messrs. Upton and Yewdall, Leeds.

JONES, HUGH, Liverpool, linen draper, February 25, March 24: solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

KEBLE, GEORGE, Hurst, Berkshire, farmer, February 23, March 23: solicitor, Mr. Soames, Old Broad-street, City.

MINCHENER, WILLIAM, Cheapside, warehouseman, February 25, March 21: solicitor, Mr. Thompson, Size-lane, Bucklersbury, City.

MURCH, JOHN WILLIAM, Tooley-street, salesman, February 22, March 21: solicitor, Mr. Brewer, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, City.

URWIN, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler, February 18, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry, City; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WITT, BENJAMIN, Wimborne, brewer, February 18, March 22: solicitor, Mr. Baskett, King's-road, Bedford-row, London.

#### DIVIDENDS.

R. Tamsett, Woolwich and Plumstead, builder, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—S. C. Taylor, Peckham, wine merchant, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—T. Roe, Suffolk-place, Islington, upholsterer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, any Tuesday—E. H. Dalby, Hornsey-road, butcher, first div. of 10s. 4d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—J. Stevens, Bermondsey-wall, sail maker, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—B. J. Benton, White Horse-street, Stepney, corn merchant, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, February 19, and two subsequent Saturdays—J. Spender, Berkeley-villas, Loughborough-park, Brixton, builder, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, February 19, and two subsequent Saturdays—T. Harris and J. Buris, Hampstead-road, brewers, first div. of 6s. 3d. on the separate estate of T. Harris; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—B. Middlewood, and A. Foster, Leeds, linen drapers, a div. of 2s. 6d., upon new proofs, on account of first div. of 6s.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—W. B. Adams and G. Ralston, Bow, engineers, second div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—T. Crocker, Wisbech, sail maker, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays—R. Wilson, Cambridge, grocer, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays—J. Millard, Reading, copper-smith, second div. of 9d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday next, and two subsequent Saturdays—E. Smallwood, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, schoolmaster, second div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street, February 17, and three following Thursdays—J. Labron, Leeds, cloth merchant, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—T. and A. M'Cree, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers, first div. of 8s. 3d. on new proofs, and second div. of 4d., and a second and final div. of 7s. 9d., on the separate estate of A. M'Cree; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethel Chapel, Llandow Aberarth, Cardiganshire.  
St. James's Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

#### BANKRUPT.

GROVER, HUMPHREY, Ealing, oil and colourman, February 25, April 1: solicitor, Mr. Johnson, Gray's-Inn-square.

MEESON, RICHARD STOCK, MEESON, JOHN, and MEESON, EDWARD, Stratford, Essex, coal merchants, February 25, April 1: solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-street.

STOREY, GEORGE, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, draper, Feb. 24, March 24: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Sise-lane.

SPENCE, JANE EMMA, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, boarding-house keeper, February 25, April 1: solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Porteous-road, Paddington.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MUNCALL, JOHN, Glasgow, spirit dealer, February 21, March 14.

HUTCHISON, JOHN, Glasgow, manufacturer, February 21, March 14.

MACKAY, GEORGE, Scourie, Sutherland, merchant, February 18, March 18.

BOWMAN and ROSA, Glasgow, pianoforte makers, February 18, March 11.

#### DIVIDENDS.

James Monkman, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, further div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., February 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—Matthew Warren, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk dyer, further div. of 1s. 3d., February 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester—William Witty, Louth, Lincolnshire, draper, first div. of 3s. 4d., February 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—John Hollingworth, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipowner, first div. of 6d., February 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull—Cornelius Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax spinner, first div. of 1s. 9d., February 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull.

## Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, February 14th.

We had a short supply of both English and foreign Wheat at market this morning, and the tone of the Trade was firmer at fully last Monday's prices. For Flour there was a limited demand at about former rates. Fine malting Barley scarce, and grinding and distilling qualities met with more buyers at our last quotations. Beans and Pease firm. The arrivals of Oats were again good, the sale however, although not particularly active, was pretty free, and prices quite as high as last week. Cloverseed dull and cheaper. Linseed Cakes quite as dear. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.	s.	d.	FOREIGN.	s.	d.
Wheat—			Dantzic	48	50
Essex, Suffolk, and	36	46	Do. high mixed	52	54
Kent, Red (new)	38	52	Pomeranian, Red	46	48
Ditto White	42	46	Uckermarek	44	46
Lincoln, Norfolk, &			Rostock and Meck-		
Yorkshire Red	42	46	lenburgh	46	50
Northumberland and			Danish red	40	42
Scotch, White	42	46	Ditto, White	46	48
Rye	30	32	Holstein	44	46
Barley	—	—	East Friesland	40	42
Do. grinding and dis-			Belgian and French		
tilling	25	31	red	44	46
Do. extra malting	35	37	Ditto, White	48	50
Scotch	26	33	Italian Red	44	48
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto, White	48	50
Pale	52	56	Archangel and Riga	40	42
Peas, Grey	30	32	Polish Odessa	42	46
Maple	34	36	Marianopol & Ber-		
White	34	36	dianski	44	46
Boilers (new)	38	40	Taganrog (hard)	41	43
Beans, Large	30	32	Egyptian	34	36
Tick	30	34	American U.S. red	44	46
Harrow (new)	32	35	Ditto, White	46	50
Do. (old)	35	37	Canadian red	44	46
Pigeon (old)	36	38	Ditto, White	46	50
Oats—			Rye (nominal)	28	30
Lincoln and York feed	16	19	Barley—		
Do. Poland & Pot.	20	21	Danish	25	27
Berwick & Scotch	20	23	Saai	29	31
Scotch feed	18	21	East Friesland	21	22
Irish feed and black	17	18	Egyptian	20	21
Ditto, Potato	20	22	Danube	21	22
Linseed	50	54	Peas, White	33	35
Rapeseed, Essex, new,			Boilers	36	38
£23 to £26 per last			Beans, Horse (new)	31	33
Caraway Seed, Essex,			Pigeon	34	36
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.			Egyptian	32	33
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Oats—		
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton			Swedish	17	18
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.			Flour—		
Ship	34	35	U.S. per 196 lbs.	24	27
Town	42	44	French, per 280 lbs.	38	40
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush					

#### WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR FEB. 11.

	46s.	1d.		46s.	0d.
Wheat	46s.	1d.	Wheat	46s.	0d.
Barley	31	8	Barley	30	5
Oats	18	7	Oats	18	7
Rye	31	11	Rye	31	0
Beans	34	7	Beans	34	9
Peas	31	5	Peas	31	9

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, February 14.

The supply of foreign stock here to-day was seasonably good. Amongst it we noticed 109 Oxen from Spain. We have had an arrival of 25 Beasts, 22 Calves, and 42 Pigs direct by sea from Ireland. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts this morning were moderately extensive as to number, and in fair average condition. Owing to the large number of buyers in attendance, and the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the Beef trade ruled somewhat brisk at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was readily effected. The prime Scots were worth 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. The number of Sheep were again very limited; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state at the late improvement in value. The prime old Downs were worth 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. The few shorn Sheep on offer sold at 1s. per 8lbs. beneath those in the wool. Although the supply of Calves was limited, the Veal trade, arising from the cold weather, ruled very inactive at Friday's decline in prices. The top figure 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. We had only a moderate inquiry for Pigs; yet the currencies were well supported.

#### Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior	2	10	3	0	Prime coarsed wool-	4	8	4	10
Beasts	2	10	3	0	led Sheep	4	8	4	10
Second quality do.	3	2	3	4	Prime South Down	5	0	5	2
Prime large Oxen	3	6	3	10	Sheep	5	0	5	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	2	Large coarse Calves	3	0	4	0
Coarse and inferior	3	10	4	0	Prime small do.	4	2	4	6
Sheep	3	10	4	0	Large Hogs	2	10	3	6
Second quality do.	4	2	4	6	Neat small Porkers	3	8	4	0

Suckling Calves, 19s. to 24s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 19s. to 24s. each.

#### HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	550	4,000	341	330
Monday	3,961	17,090	132	275

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, February 14.—Although the supplies of each kind of meat on offer were seasonably extensive, the general demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

#### Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef	2	4	to	3	Inferior Mutton	3	2	to	3
Middling do	2	10	to	3	Middling do	3	8	to	4
Prime large do	3	2	to	3	Prime do	4	2	to	4
Prime small do	3	4	to	3	Veal	3	10	to	4
Large Pork	2	8	to	3	Small Pork	3	2	to	4

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, February 14.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,395 firkins Butter, and 2,400 bales Bacon; and from foreign ports 2,400 casks Butter, and 142 bales Bacon. The Irish Butter market generally ruled quiet during the past week: still there was more business transacted than for the previous two or three weeks, chiefly in moderate descriptions, at about 80s. to 82s. The finer sorts are still neglected; holders, however, do not press sales, the severe weather gives confidence. The best foreign advanced 2s. per cwt. In the Bacon market we have no new feature to notice since this day se'nnight; prices remain steady at 56s. to 60s., landed. In free-on-board sales but little business done. Lard continues firm. Another report says, a considerable quantity of Irish Butter changed hands last week, chiefly re-sales by speculators, at a further reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. This decline may be considered useful, as, together with a continuance of the present severe wintery weather, it will, in all probability, bring on an extended consumption, again enhance prices, and ultimately lead to the closing of the season beneficially. The stock on hand is very moderate; and the accounts from Ireland report supplies there as nearly exhausted. The arrivals of Dutch were, for the most part, cleared off at a slight advance. Bacon was moderately dealt in at full prices. Hams and Lard sold slowly, and in some instances rather cheaper.

ENGLISH BUTTER, MONDAY, February 14.—The supply of new Dorset continues limited.

Dorset, new.....



HAY, FRIDAY, February 11.—Smithfield: A moderate supply, and a sluggish demand.—Cumberland: Trade steady, at full prices.—Whitechapel: Supply good, and trade rather dull.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay....	55s. to 84s.	57s. to 81s.	55s. to 84s.
Clover.....	75s. 100s.	75s. 95s.	75s. 100s.
Straw.....	25s. 33s.	26s. 33s.	24s. 32s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, February 12.—The market continues to be well supplied with Vegetables, but table Peas and Apples are scarce. The former are almost entirely confined to Beurre Rance of but second-rate quality, and the latter to American Newtown Pippins, and a few old Golden Pippins. The supply of Pineapples is pretty well kept up. A few forced Strawberries made their appearance last week, but we understand they did not meet with a purchaser. Cob and other Nuts are realising fair prices. Both Seakale and Rhubarb are abundant, and Asparagus is plentiful and good. Potatoes are a trifle dearer. Mushrooms are scarce. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Primulas, Early Tulips, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, and Camellias.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Monday, February 14.—During the past week the arrivals coastwise have been limited, but considerable from foreign ports, and by railway, and the trade languid at the following quotations:

York Regents.....	per ton	80s. to 140s.
Lincolnshire ditto.....		70s. to 100s.
Scotch ditto.....		60s. to 100s.
Ditto reds and cups.....		70s. to 80s.
French Whites.....		75s. to 85s.
Dutch.....		60s. to 65s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, February 14.—Clover and Trefoll seeds dull. Canaryseed 2s. per qr. cheaper. Rapeseed tending upwards, owing to the rise in oil.

COAL MARKET, MONDAY, February 14.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sales. Haswell, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 3d.; Hutton's, 18s. 3d.; Braddyl's, 17s. 9d.; Kellogg, 17s. 9d.; S. Durham, 17s.; Eden, 17s. 3d.; Wylam, 16s.; Hartley's, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 162; left from last day, 54.—Total, 136.

OILS.—Linseed, 32s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. do. foreign, 38s. 6d.; brown, 37s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £70; Spanish, £62; Sperm, £85 to £87; do. bagged, £86; South Sea, £37 to £38; Seal, pale, £35 to £35 10s.; do. coloured, £32 to £33; Cod, £33 10s. to £34; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, February 14.—Since Monday last, the demand for all kinds of Tallow has been in a very inactive state. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. To-day P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 43s. 9d. to 44s. per cwt. We have numerous sellers for the last three months at the latter figure. Town Tallow, 44s. 3d. per cwt., net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 5d. per 8lbs.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day...	Casks. 33495	Casks. 41735	Casks. 42491	Casks. 54762	Casks. 40348
Price of Y. C. ..	41s. 0d.	37s. 3d.	37s. 0d.	35s. 6d.	43s. 9d.
	to	to	to	to	to
Delivery last week	2485	1742	2151	2528	1816
Do. from 1st June	76746	71095	72608	80433	74727
Arrived last week	855	613	115	1854	305
Do. from 1st June	103108	87359	90581	98161	72447
Price of Town...	43s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 0d.	46s. 6d.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.....	0	2 1/2	0	0
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.....	0	2 1/2	0	2 1/2
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.....	0	2 1/2	0	2 1/2
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.....	0	2 1/2	0	3
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.....	0	3	0	3 1/2
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.....	0	3 1/2	0	3 1/2
Horse Hides.....	5	0	5	6
Calf Skins, light.....	1	0	2	0
Ditto full.....	3	6	5	0
Polled Sheep.....	8	0	10	0
Kents.....	6	9	8	0
Half-breds.....	6	9	8	0
Downs.....	5	2	6	2

FLAX, LONDON, February 11.—Flax, Riga, PTR and CM. £37 to £45; Archangel, £50 to £60; Egyptian, £28 to £45; Friesland, £30 to £50 per ton free of duty.

METALS, February 11.—English Iron, Bar and Bolt, per ton, £9 15s.; Hoop, £12; Railway Chairs, Clyde, £5; Scotch Pig, No. 1, in London, £4.—Foreign Iron, Swedish, £10 15s.—£12; Russian CCND, £17.—Foreign Steel, Swedish keg, nominal, £20.—Spelter, on the spot, £21 15s.—Zinc, in sheets, £28.—English Copper, Tile, 14 to 28lbs., £126; Sheet, per lb., 1s.; English Lead, Pig, per ton, £25; English Tin, Block, per cwt., £5 7s.; Bar, £5 8s.—Foreign Tin, Banca, £5 5s.—Quicksilver, per lb., 2s. 4d.

## WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The imports have been during the past weeks 379 bales only, of which 128 were from Germany, 77 from Belgium, 75 from Buenos Ayres, 54 from Alexandria, 23 from Denmark, and the rest from China, &c. The public sales of Colonial and Foreign Wool began on Thursday, 34,000 bales being announced. Since the former series the arrivals have been 29,287 bales; viz., 10,600 of Australian, 12,600 Victoria, 513 Van Dieman's Land, 624 Adelaide, 250 New Zealand, and 4,700 Cape of Good Hope. From a good source, it is stated that for the past three weeks, very considerable purchases have been made in London and the Northern Markets from dealers, mostly for the supply of the pressing wants of consumers, and a considerable quantity on speculation, the advance paid upon November rates being about 1d. per lb. At the first sale on Thursday, the attendance of home buyers was as usual large, but present appearances do not justify the expectation of receiving any considerable support from French and foreign buyers, although it is a pretty well ascertained fact, that their supplies of Colonial Wool on hand on the Continent are far from large, and the consumption has been considerable from the continuance of an active demand for manufactured goods. As regards the home manufacturers, there has been a very active demand for goods at advanced rates, and stocks, both of goods and raw material, are supposed to be lower than has been the case for many years, notwithstanding which the complaint is general that prices of goods are not sufficiently advanced to compensate for the advance in Wool.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Scotch.—The demand is still good for laid Highland, but stocks being light prevent anything like active business. White Highland is still scarce, and much wanted. Good cross and Cheviot are still inquired for, and being in limited supply command full rates.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	12	6	to	13	0
White Highland do.....	15	0	..	16	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ....	14	6	..	15	6
Do. do., washed .....	15	0	..	17	0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed .....	16	6	..	18	0
Do. do., washed .....	20	6	..	22	0
White Cheviot do. do. ....	26	6	..	30	0

LEDS, February 11.—There has been a moderate amount of sales this week, and prices of English wool are firm at last week's prices.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, and consist of about 4,000 American, 100 Pernam and Maranh, at 6d. to 7d.; 100 Bahia, at 6d. to 6 1/2d.; 300 Surat, at 3 1/2d. to 4d.; 40 Sea Island, at 90d. to 2s. 5d. The market closed heavily for all but solid American, at 6d. upwards. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of American, under 5 1/2d. per lb., are 1d. per lb. down. Surat is steady, and all other kinds little affected.

MANCHESTER, February 15.—We have had a dull and declining market in sympathy with the cotton markets at Liverpool and in the United States. The advices by the "Europa" led to the expectation of this, the cotton market at New York at the end of January being 1 1/2d., and that at New Orleans being 1d. per lb. lower than at the previous dates. The fall at Liverpool on cotton to-day was telegraphed at 1-16d. per lb., but yarns have, in some cases, yielded rather more than that in this market, 20's water twist being quoted 1 1/2d. per lb. under the extreme limit of last week in ordinary qualities, and 1 1/2d. generally on the better qualities. In 30's and 40's mule there was a decline of 1/4d. to 1/2d. on all except best qualities, and in other kinds prices were in favour of the buyer where spinners were anxious to secure engagements. Spinners working to order refuse to listen to lower terms, and contracts being considerable it is to these, in a great measure, we owe it that the market has been so well sustained. The business done has been very limited. The cloth market has been better sustained, and prices are not notably less, but in some cases prices have been sustained at a sacrifice of business.

## COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a firm appearance, at prices of last week; the stock in first hands remains small. Of West India, 400 hhds. only sold, the bulk consisting of Barbadoes in public sale, which went off briskly, and quantities under 36s. showed a slight advance; prices ranged from 36s. 6d. to 40s. 9,300 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, a small portion bought in, the remainder sold at full prices, 32s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. 6,800 bags Bengal were also offered, and about 5,000 found buyers at previous rates. Banarases, 36s. 6d. to 40s.; grainy, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 2,400 bags Penang were offered, and sold at former prices, 31s. to 37s. Refined: The market is firm at last week's currency. Grocery lumps, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but there has been a good demand by private contract, and business to some extent has been done in plantation Ceylon, at full prices. 700 bags good ordinary native Ceylon is also reported sold at 47s.

TEA.—There has been a fair amount of business done to-day, at fully previous rates.

SALT.—1,100 bags sold freely in public sale, at full prices; refraction 24s. 6d. to 27s.; and business has also been done by private contract.

COCHINEAL.—100 bags were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold, but the fine qualities scarcely sustained previous prices.

INDIGO (6th day).—The sale went off freely to-day, at very full prices; the total quantity now sold is 4,050 chests; 6,400 passed auction.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TALLOW has been very firm at the advance quoted yesterday, and quoted 44s. buyers.

In other articles no material alteration.

## Advertisements.

Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE NONCONFORMIST SKETCH BOOK. BY EDWARD MIAL, M.P. A Series of view classified in four groups, of a State Church and its attendant evils.

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WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family, a steady, industrious Young Man (age from 20 to 25), in a General Drapery, Hat, and Clothing Business. All applications must state age, salary, and reference.

Also, a well-educated YOUTH as an Apprentice. A moderate premium required.

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Agent and Manufacturer for the Patentee. In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Cases, from Sixteen Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Lists on application, or free by post.

"THE PATENT HARMONIUM."—This beautiful instrument, manufactured by W. Sprague, of Finsbury, deserves to be universally known. We have recently had the opportunity of testing its capabilities, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that, for purity, sweetness, and fulness of tone, as well as for ease in fingering, it stands unrivalled. Our friends throughout the kingdom who are interested in the advancement of devotional music, will do well to give it a trial. A moderate-sized Harmonium would serve to lead the praises of a tolerably large congregation, and could not fail to give general satisfaction. It is also equally adapted for the execution of the most rapid passages. The instrument occupies but a small space, is exceedingly portable, and, for elegance of appearance, would grace any drawing-room in the land.—*Write the Wesleyan Times, January 26th, 1852.*

## THE SIX DAYS' CAB COMPANY.

Offices—15, DUKE-STREET CHAMBERS, ADELPHI.  
(Provisionally Registered pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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Notwithstanding the existence of several Cab Companies, it is admitted, on all hands, that there is ample room for another. The Directors on that account have determined upon starting the Six Days' Cab Company, to run at reduced fares and to abolish all Sunday traffic.

The degree of success that has attended similar associations proves that there is very little speculation in the objects of this Company.

The following are among the advantages which this Company presents.

1st.—To supply the public with first-rate horses and carriages, the latter to be provided with improved indicators, by which it will be at once seen the distance travelled.

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## GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1835, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly into the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

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It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humors and virulent substances from the blood, which cause blotches, pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

## GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

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The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

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it has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, scrofulous glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the blood as the "Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

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In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter, the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspiration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poisonous humors of the blood are eliminated from the body.

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To Messrs. Roper and Son.—Dec. 20, 1851.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular to ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.

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A Sovereign, Safe, and Speedy Remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Scrofulous Sores, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, and all other INFLAMMATORY ACTION.

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THE BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES, in ¼ and ½ lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb., are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, to both of which it is so decidedly superior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatier, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 14lb box of tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

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FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

## MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTH-

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FLORIST TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

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Begs to announce that he is now ready to receive orders for his Boxes of the most superb Dutch Flower Roots. As a great many Ladies and Gentlemen were disappointed last season, in consequence of not giving their orders in due time, H. C. begs to intimate to his patrons, that early orders will ensure the best and finest bulbs, and enable also H. C. to arrange with his relations in Holland (who are the largest and best growers of Dutch Roots in the World) for the quantity of sorts which may be required. Whole Boxes, as imported, £2; Half ditto, £1; Quarter ditto, £2. Each Box will contain a pamphlet, stating full particulars how to grow the roots and make them bloom as they do in Holland.

A Whole Box will contain 100 most splendid Hyacinths, named sorts, including the most superb yellow, blood-red, and black seedlings; 100 named tulips, early and late, best sorts; 100 double Anemones, in all colours; 100 double Ranunculus, do.; 100 Iris Anglica, striped and spotted; 100 Iris Hispanica, splendid colours; 100 Iris Persica, beautifully scented; 100 double and single Jonquils; 100 double and single bouquet Narcissus; 1,000 Crocuses, in most beautiful varieties. Remittance required. Also may be had, twenty named Hyacinths, and twenty Tulips, for £1.

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By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the rights, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and pleasure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1838, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, Groom of the Stole.

## BURGLARY PREVENTED FOR

HALF-A CROWN.—BIDDELL'S THIEF DETECTORS, having prevented several daring attempts at robbery, are highly recommended to the Magistrates; they give a regulated alarm, and the door or window still secure to entrance. No one who values life or property should be without one. The size of a mouse, with the strength of an elephant; to judge of their merit see their effect.—Price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. each; and box alarms, 6d.

To be had of all Ironmongers, &c., throughout the Kingdom, and of the Patentes, 33, GREAT SUTTON-STREET, CLERKENWELL. Ornamental Iron and Figure Casters, and General Founders and Manufacturers in all Metals. Sole Makers of the Patent Metal Picture and other Frames, the most durable and cheapest in existence.

N.B.—A liberal discount to Merchants and Shippers.

Also an opportunity for a Capitalist who has time on his hands.

## PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES

AFTER USE,  
And instant Relief and a Rapid Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF COLD.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

"Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.

(Signed)

CYRIL CURTEIS."

ANOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS' ASTHMA.

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"Matilda Shaw, of Harrington, has been severely afflicted with Asthma for four years, so that she could only lie in one position in bed; after taking three boxes of Dr. Locock's Wafers she is so far cured as to be able to lie in any posture without pain or inconvenience, and can walk any reasonable pace or distance, and carry a load into the bargain. Her testimony is, that for the relief and cure of Asthma the Wafers are invaluable.

"Witness, Mr. E. Squire, bookseller, Louth."

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**GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SONS** invite  
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Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s.	23s.	23s.	36s.
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